

Leaders of 12,000 Shoe Workers Ask Peace Negotiations by Big 5

The leaders of more than 12,000 New York CIO shoe workers signed an urgent petition to the United Nations urging peace negotiations among the Big Four.

Simultaneously workers in a number of shoe, electrical and public workers locals were sending telegrams to Pres. Truman with similar appeals. For example, the United Electrical workers at Mark Simpson, on Long Island, manufacturers of amplifiers, sent some sixty wires to the White House calling for mediation in Korea.

Fourteen of the 15 officials of Joint Council 3, CIO United Shoe Workers, petitioned the delegations of the five big powers at Lake Success to end the danger of war "that can destroy our nation."

The signers, headed by I. Rosenberg, manager of the Joint Council and F. Di Novellis, secretary-treasurer, also urged a ban on the A-bomb.

"As trade-unionists," they said, "we want to rescue our country from the danger of destruction which atombomb war would bring."

"We unite regardless of differences we may have among us," to urge a meeting of the Big Five—their petition read. They called on "the United States, Britain, new China, the Soviet Union and France" to reconcile their differences through negotiations and thereby halt World War III.

The New York Labor Conference for Peace reported that a wide variety of individual wires from local factories were going to Washington, many of them calling for the removal of General MacArthur.

Xmas Cards for Peace

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Unions here have undertaken a campaign to get 100,000 Christmas greeting cards sent to the White House from workers in the shops, telling the President that he has "the power to grant the deepest wish in the hearts of the people—Peace by Christmas."

In addition, thousands of Christmas cards will be distributed to Loop shoppers on Saturday, bearing a similar peace message. Shoppers will be asked to add their own names and forward it to the President.

This was part of the extensive program launched by a meeting

Foreign Policy In the Shops

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here last night of some 30 labor and peace groups called by Sidney L. Ordower, legislative director of the Illinois Progressive Party. Throngs attended an 11-hour Peace Vigil held here in the Chicago Temple. Twenty-two clergymen of all faiths officiated at services for peace all day and evening.

Hundreds of stickers and posters appeared throughout the city today bearing the slogans, "Peace On Earth" and "No Atomic War."

A mass rally on the "Crisis In Asia" will be held by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives on Saturday at 8:15 p.m. at the 11th St. Theatre.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Thousands are signing petitions in Chicago factories, directed to President Truman, demanding that negotiations for peace be started and that the war in Asia be halted.

The petition drive was initiated by unions affiliated to the Chicago Labor Unity Committee after the parent body adopted their proposals in a resolution earlier this week.

The delegates to the committee unanimously approved a resolution which called on Truman to act for peace "regardless of who is responsible for the Korean conflict."

Michigan Students

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 7.—Hundreds of messages and telegrams are going out from this college town to President Truman demanding that the A-bomb shall not be used and that peace be established in Korea.

Groups leading the fight against the A-bomb here are: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Friends Society, the Council of Church Women, the Art, Sciences and Professions Group, the Labor Youth League and the Young Progressives of America.

Also a peace petition is circulating through all fraternity houses, co-op houses, dormitories and on campus, backed by C. T. Olmsted, staff assistant at Lane Hall; Joseph Porter, Director of Wesley Foundation, and others.

Telegrams From Montana

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 7.—Telegrams to President Truman from Montana urging him to reject use of the A-bomb were (Continued on Page 8)

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MARC OFFERS MCCARRAN REPEAL BILL IN CONGRESS

— See Page 3 —

News-Register (Wheeling)
f-XII-50 **This Is Murder!**
Also appeared in *Intelligencer* next morning (5-XII-50)
AN EDITORIAL

The American soldiers who are in Korea are there unwarrantedly and illegally. They are there through no declaration of war, because only our Congress can declare war. They are there not even by virtue of a mandate of the United Nations, for the United Nations did not consider the matter until intervention was an accomplished fact. These poor youngsters are in Korea solely through the unbelievably stupid blundering of President Harry S. Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

And that is not the worst by any means. We are now faced with the probability of war with China, and with Russia, which means annihilation for any American troops participating therein. Hundreds of thousands of additional casualties will follow the 30,000 already announced unless the American people act, and act now, to bring about sanity and an appreciation of realities.

Address your wire to President Truman at the White House. This small effort on your part may be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of lives. A.V.W. — *Anton V. Wood, gen. mgr.*

American soldiers are in Korea "unwarrantedly and illegally," according to an editorial in the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer and in the News-Register of the same city. The editorial emphasizes that intervention by the American people through wires to President Truman is essential to stop the "butchery" of American soldiers.

'Keep Up the Fight,' Martinsville 7 Write

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Foreign Policy in the Factories

An Editorial

AMERICAN WORKERS HAVE a different wage policy than their bosses have. The boss wants to pay as little as he can get away with; the workers organize to force the boss to pay as much as they can wring from him.

It is the same way in foreign policy.

The foreign policy that is good for labor—and hence for America—is not the same foreign policy that is good for big capital.

It is heartening to all Americans when they read that the demand for a peace policy in Washington is beginning to be demanded by WORKERS IN FACTORIES.

Thus, it is important for the welfare of the country

that an organization like the New York Labor Peace Conference is taking the people's demand for peace INTO THE SHOPS.

Workers at the machines will be asked to speak up for a LABOR PEACE POLICY, the only kind that can truly protect America.

WORKERS IN THE SHOPS differ, of course, on many issues.

But they are unanimous in their desire to keep themselves and their sons out of an atomic war.

We believe that they are pretty unanimous in their

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American Delegates Tell of East Europe's Peace Aims

By Art Shields

"We found a passionate desire for peace in Poland and the Soviet Union," said five members of the American delegation to the Warsaw Peace Congress, as they landed at Idlewild Airport yesterday. The five returning Americans include two Negro woman leaders, a white

'Keep Up the Fight,' Write Martinsville 7

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Keep up the fight for justice, four of the seven young Negroes of Martinsville, now under death sentences in a frameup, pending appeal to the

Congress Votes Rent Lids Till At Least Feb. 28

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congress voted today to keep Federal rent controls until at least Feb. 28.

The Senate approved, 55 to 28, a bill to extend the present law until Feb. 28 while the House, 221 to 152, voted for an extension to March 31. The final date will be worked out by a Senate-House Conference Committee.

The House rebuffed a drive by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R-Mich) to kill the measure by sending it back to the Banking Committee.

The short extension is a stop-gap measure until the new Congress in January has a chance to act.

Polish Miners Top Quotas

WARSAW, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—The production successes of Polish miners are pointed out in a statement from the Ministry of Industry. Two of the country's largest collieries—the "Grodziec" and the "Silesia"—reported on Nov. 20 and 21 successively that they had completed their 1950 production plan more than one month ahead of schedule. At "Silesia" colliery they have pledged to extract 39,000 tons of coal in excess of their planned target by the end of the year.

The workers of "Kosciuszko" colliery overfulfilled their production plan by seven percent, by organizing extra shifts in honor of the campaign for world peace.

The workers of the "Maurice Thorez" coal mines completed their quota for 1950 on Nov. 22. They sent telegrams reporting their success to President Bierut and to the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, after whom they had named their colliery.

United States Supreme Court, wrote to James Smith, chairman of the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven.

The letters, from Booker T. Millner, John C. Taylor, Francis DeSables Grayson and James L. Hairston, said that all of the seven were in good health, and were appreciative of the efforts made by the committee and other groups and individuals to secure them a fair trial.

"My only plea now is," wrote Taylor, "please keep up the good work and please don't give up the fight. Because the freedom for us will mean the freedom for all the good American citizens who love and want justice for all mankind."

"I will be praying that you and the other good American citizens will be successful in your fight for justice, which will mean freedom for us as well as for the entire Negro race."

Millner wrote: "If the facts of this case are brought out, I don't think as many people would be against us as there are."

Grayson, oldest of the men, wrote: "I have five children and a wife and I have never been into any trouble before. I always have been a working man and I don't really know what the cause of all this is which I am charged with. But what I do know is that it hasn't any right to be like this."

The seven men were charged

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educator, a white clergyman and a Negro attorney. They will make their report to the big peace meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom at 142 St. and Lenox Ave. next Monday night.

Fourteen other members of the American delegation of 19 are coming home by ship from France later this month.

The delegation toured the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee after the Warsaw Peace Congress ended.

"We were greeted by enthusiastic peace committees wherever we stopped," said Dr. Holland Roberts, director of the California Labor College, who led the delegation in the USSR.

"The people showered us with kindness everywhere in the Soviet Union and Poland. We were a symbol of the American people's desire for peace."

An Associated Press reporter asked if the delegation saw troop movements in the Soviet Union.

"We saw fewer troops on the streets over there than we see in the United States," replied Rev. Willard Uphaus, a Methodist minister from New Haven, Conn.

DESIRE FOR PEACE

I asked Mrs. Theresa Robinson, a Washington Negro woman's leader, who is chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks group in that city, what impressed her most in the Soviet Union and Poland.

"That passionate desire for peace that we were talking about," she replied.

"I remember the woman in Moscow who told me"

"I never knew happiness in my youth in the days of the Czar. I never ate any meat. I had no schooling. I saw my mother in rags working to keep the family alive. Now my family is well and happy. My children are getting a higher education and going into the professions. You can see why I want peace, and why I love Stalin."

Mrs. Robinson then told with

some emotion the story of a nine-year-old Polish girl child, who addressed the Warsaw Congress and said:

"I don't want my city to be torn down again. We must have peace."

I asked Mrs. Jacquelin Clark, a young AFL warehouse worker, who is vice chairman of the Los Angeles Peace Committee, what memories she treasured most from the trip:

STALINGRAD VISIT

"Our visit to Stalingrad," she answered: "I will never forget the woman who took us on the famous hill that changed hands 17 times in the fight, and gave us some of the soil from the hill

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Koreans Hit New Line Set By MacArthur

The vanguard of the Korean People's army launched its first attack on a new MacArthur defense arc curving like a half moon 25 to 50 miles below Pyongyang, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The initial blow knocked South Korean troops out of their defenses 25 miles southeast of the city.

The U. S. 8th Army was reportedly on a line curving from just south of Koksan, 53 miles southeast of Pyongyang, up through Yul, 23 miles to the northwest and 28 miles from the capital of Korean People's Democratic Republic, and down to the Taedong River estuary across from the port city of Chinnampo, 25 miles southwest of Pyongyang.

The situation was critical for MacArthur's troops in northeast Korea. The U. S. 10th corps' 60,000 men were falling back as fast as they could to Hamhung and its twin port city of Hungnam, where an evacuation was shaping up.

The attempt of the U. S. 1st Marine Division and two regiments of the U. S. 7th Division to escape down through the tortuous valley from the Chosin reservoir, where the Korean People's Army trapped them, highlighted the general retreat to Hamhung.

The Koreans were closing in within sight of Hamhung in concentric drives from the north, west and northeast, according to press dispatches. Booming artillery kindled fires in the enveloping foothills outside Hamhung, and the crackle of machine gun fire was audible in the city.

Troops of the U. S. 3rd and 7th Divisions had thrown up a defense perimeter around the beachhead. The U. S. 1st Corps in northwest Korea reported the first action since MacArthur's troops retreated from the Chongchon River line.

The South Korean 6th Division fell back under a Korean attack in the Yul area southeast of Pyongyang. The attack was made in

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US Planes Attack China 68 Times in 5 Days

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The New China News Agency charged today that American bombers and fighter planes swept over the Manchurian border 68 times between Nov. 25

and 30 and wounded Chinese in bombing and strafing attacks.

The agency dispatch, reported by the Soviet news agency Tass, said more than 230 American aircraft were involved in the alleged border violations.

The Central People's Government has investigated these violations of the Chinese borders and recorded them, the dispatch said.

LONDON.—The People's Daily of Peking today urged the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers to continue their advance in Korea until Mac-

Arthur's troops "stop their aggression."

The newspaper declared: "Let the heroic Korean people's army and the Chinese people's volunteers continue their advance and their attacks on the enemy until he stops his aggression."

It further said:

"The Chinese people want peace, not war, but the Americans rejected all reasonable proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and loudly continue their belligerent activities for the extension of the war."

Youth Peace Assembly in Chicago Jan. 5-7

"We refuse to believe that atom bombs must fall," declares the call issued by the Young People's General Assembly for Peace to be held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 6

and 7. Some 1,000 delegates in every state, representing peace, religious, youth, student, farmer, Negro and Jewish groups will gather to discuss peaceful alternatives to war.

Chairman of the Assembly is Rev. Massie Kennard, of Chicago, and Rev. Donald Mathews, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is vice chairman. Both are executive members of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Doris Koppelman, of New York, is Assembly executive

secretary. She is associated with Junior Hadassah. (Organizations are listed for purposes of identification only).

Highlights of the Assembly will be:

- International youth festival with representatives of young people from other lands.

- Cultural presentation on nationality groups in America.

- Workshops to examine various proposals for peaceful alternatives.

The Assembly call declares in part:

"We are caught up in a mad arms race. Foreign policy has come to mean only military might.

Diplomacy has come to mean ultimatum, threats, and a readiness to risk World War III.

"We hold peace too dearly to rest our hopes for it on preparations for war. Militarization is as much a threat to peace as it is to democracy."

"No generation of young Americans has ever faced a greater peril than ours. The danger is so great, not only for us but for all mankind that we refuse to accept the idea that war is inevitable."

"We refuse to believe that atom bombs must fall."

"No differences are so great that they can't be settled by peaceful negotiations and agreement among

the nations.

"... We have no hard and fast notions. Opinions as to what should be done will vary among others as they do among ourselves."

"... The hour is late. It is already too late for those who lie buried in Korea. But it is not too late for the millions of young Americans who want to see America defended in the only way that is possible in this atomic age—and that is by peace."

Assembly sponsors come from leading youth organizations in the country. Although the organizations are not officially sponsoring the gathering, sponsors

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Newsdealers See Association Trying to Force Them to Join

Is there a tieup between the Newsdealers Association move to ban the Daily Worker on stands and its sudden drive for new members?

Is it using the anti-Communist angle to black-jack newsdealers into the Association as it tried to do in connection with new sales tax and licensing regulations now under study?

Behind both appeals is a desperate effort to make the Association a profitable business. Most newsstand owners privately believe that the association's resolution banning the Daily Worker (which it "postponed" at last Sunday's meeting), and its "tax" and "licensing" drive are coercions to force reluctant dealers into the Association.

TAX THREAT

On Oct. 11 most newsstand owners received a postcard which read:

"City Finance Department to collect taxes! Newsdealers subject to Business and Sales Taxes.

"Non-member dealers may call for assistance at the Bureau of City Collection, Division of Special Taxes, 50 Pine St.—OR contact the offices of the NEWSDEALERS ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC., 145 W. 45 St."

The card then gave the time for such tax consultations.

The city is recoding its sales tax clause for newsstand dealers to provide collection of levies for sale of certain race track sheets which hitherto have been exempt from the tax under the general heading of "newspapers."

LICENSE ANGLE

In another letter last October to the dealers the Association warned stand owners that the

License Department was changing its regulations dealing with the size of stands and said that "the majority of newsdealers are affected by this action which has already endangered some newsdealers and action must be taken at once." It scheduled a meeting on Oct. 22 at the Hotel Capitol at which all the mayoralty candidates except Paul L. Ross of the American Labor Party were invited to speak.

Both of these letters were aimed at winning new members into the Association, and used the new city tax and licensing revisions as arguments to beat down the reluctance of newsdealers to join the discredited outfit. When the stand owners continued to show overwhelming apathy to the Association, Richeter pulled the "war" on them, as one dealer put it.

"He started this Daily Worker issue because he thought that with the general hysteria we'd fall in line and get frightened. Well, we're not. We won't join and he can't make suckers out of us. We'll sell any paper we damned please and let him try to tell us otherwise," this dealer declared.

Attempts to drive the Daily Worker off the newspaper stands by a small fascist-minded clique in the New York News Dealers Association were condemned yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress.

Congratulating the newsdealers who have opposed the ban, the CRC urged newspaper readers "in self-protection to protest this violation of an elementary right."

Second Stoppage By Workers at Gary Steel Plant

GARY, Ind., Dec. 7.—The second work stoppage in four days in the Gary works of U. S. Steel yesterday resulted in a two-and-one-half hour nearly-complete shutdown of this largest steel plant in the world, when 30 larry car operators in the Blast Furnace Department stayed out from 8 to 10:30 a.m.

The stoppage was caused by the refusal of the company to grant these workers an incentive pay plan for which they had made application some time ago. The workers agreed to return to work on condition that their grievance would be taken up in early negotiations.

The No. 2 Open Hearth shutdown of 300 men, which started last Saturday, was still in effect. They are also dissatisfied with a new company incentive plan, which is based on more speed-up with no more pay.

A high company official tried to use the war hysteria as an excuse for speedup profits. He charged the blast furnace strike was a

"strike against the national defense."

Representatives of the Steelworkers Union and the Inland Local 1010 negotiating committee, after a second meeting of 2½ hours with the Inland Steel Co., adjourned talks until tomorrow. The Inland local negotiates its own contract.

Its negotiating committee has taken under advisement a company offer which, while patterned closely after the so-called "Big Steel" formula, would give the Inland workers an average increase of 16.4 cents an hour. The company claims that is more than U. S. Steel granted.

The Inland local was one of the leading locals in presenting the 25-cents-an-hour increase demand of the steel workers.

Evict 1,150 Families In 1 Aussie State

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Over 1,150 families have been evicted from their homes in the State of Victoria this year—a record since the days of the great depression in the '30's. Emergency housing authorities report that they have received more than 25,000 calls for assistance, which, however, can only be given in "the most desperate cases."

The progressive press here points out that the money being spent on war preparations by the Menzies Government could be used to erect more than 100,000 homes to relieve Australia's chronic housing shortage.



QUILL

Mayor's Aide Asks Transport Union for No-Strike Pledge

By Mel Fiske

Threats of strikes at midnight, Dec. 15, on nine New York Bus lines and on the Philadelphia Transit System were heard at the Transport Workers Union convention yesterday. While the threats were being flung at the companies, TWU president Michael Quill and more than a dozen of his delegates jumped all over a Local 100 delegates who said New York transit workers demanded "more money."

Stanley Davis, a platform man on the Independent line, registered the demand amid shouts of "throw him out." Davis was assailed by Quill, who told him, "were it not for the fact that we have to fight aggression and arm to the teeth, we'd not need that money."

A Catholic priest who had survived the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima brought the convention short in its war talk. Father Hubert F. Schiffer warned

that dropping other atomic bombs any place in the world would "make more enemies." He urged that "the atom bombs, just like poison gas, should be forgotten." His appeal and graphic description of the horrors of an atomic attack drew great applause.

Theodore Kheel, the transportation system's labor arbitrator, followed up with a plea for no-strike pledges from labor. He said the "emergency is sufficiently great" to call for the settlement of disputes without strikes. He proposed the creation of labor-industry councils to prevent strikes.

The strike threats emerged, nevertheless. Philadelphia Local 234 told the PTC that unless a "complete agreement" is negotiated before midnight, Dec. 15, the "riding public" would be put through "strain and uncertainty during the holy season of Christmas."

A resolution adopted by the convention warned the nine private bus lines that their cries of "inability to pay," made to Mayor Vincent Impellitteri yesterday morning meant that the 8,200 bus company workers "are subsidizing the transit companies."

Marc Offers Bill to Repeal McCarran Act

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today introduced a bill to repeal the McCarran police-state act.

In a statement issued today, the New York Laborite said that while he realized the lame duck Congress would do nothing toward repeal during the remaining days of the session he was confident that his move would be the "beginning of the fight to restore constitutional freedom to the American people."

"I do hope," said Marcantonio, "that some member in the next Congress will live up to his patriotic duty and introduce a repealer."

Gov't Maps Blitzkrieg of 32 Deportation 'Trials'

By Harry Raymond

The Justice Department was revealed yesterday to have scheduled during the Christmas holiday period a series of 32 "blitzkrieg deportation hearings," 14 of them in New York City, aimed at a new mass concentration camps imprisonment of foreign born Americans under the McCarran Law.

These hearings declared Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, are "degrading in their police-state treatment of human beings, lack the dignity of a kangaroo court," and "threaten to break up American born families and to exile men and women after 25 years or more of life in this country."

He was discussing the moves with newsmen at a press conference at the headquarters of the American Committee, 23 W. 26 St.

Carol King, general counsel of the committee, told how the Immigration Service blanketed its proceedings against non-citizens with legal confusions, denying them due process by calling the hearing on the basis of one law and demanding that the case be defended under another, the McCarran Law. She further charged the Justice Department with ignoring the Administrative Procedure Act, which the Supreme Court ruled must be followed to the letter in all deportation "trials."

Present at the conference were Anna Taffler, Brooklyn housewife and mother of a World War II veteran; Claudia Jones, secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party; Rose Nelson Lightcap, vice president of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and Anthony Cattonar, a founder of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, all victims of the new holiday season McCarran Law persecutions.

Mrs. Taffler told how she was dragged in back in 1948 on an immigration warrant and then sud-

denly on Dec. 4 this year she was confronted with a new charge and the case was closed.

"The conference of the government is a conscious confusion coming from Washington," declared Miss Jones. "It is aimed at banning political thought and goes to the heart of American democracy and the Bill of Rights."

Miss Lightcap said the deportation drive was also "part and parcel of an anti-Semitic drive against persons in Jewish organizations fighting anti-Semitism."

"This proves the truth of the trade unions' charge that the McCarran Law aims at paralyzing the unions," said Cattonar.

Green told of the great nationwide protests both in and outside the courts to compel release of 41 of the 48 McCarran victims imprisoned during October raids.

"The Justice Department has made it clear that it plans to get speedy deportation orders issued and, as soon as the deportation order becomes final, in about a month or two, to seek to re-arrest these non-citizens and hold them once more without bail," Green remarked. "Thus the non-citizens' lawyers and the American people will again have the task of getting the court to teach the Justice Department the text of the Bill of Rights."

The deportation hearings, with the judges, prosecutors and paid professional informers all in the employ of the Immigration Service, amount to a "virtual guarantee that non-citizens will be denied justice," Green declared.

He urged the American people and their organizations to demand "immediate cancellation of all deportation hearings under the McCarran Police State Law" which jeopardizes the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Escalator

General Motors and Ford have just announced a change in their prices for 1951.

This is the companies' own escalator clause and it works something like this:

When wages go up, prices go up.

When wages go down, prices go up.

When wages stand still, prices go up.

When demand increases, prices go up.

When demand slackens, prices go up.

When prices go up, prices go up.

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

What We Learned from Soviet Metal Workers and Miners

By Daniel Martin

The following brothers attended a meeting with leaders of the Soviet metal industries: Bros. Hollingsworth, Hutton, Travis, Rawling, and Martin.

First we heard a statement from Comrade Ivanov. He explained that every industry had its own wages system and the wages of the iron and steel industry were based on the following principles.

Each piece of work has a price and the wages earned depend on the efficiency and diligence of the workers.

There were three steps of payment—for 100 percent completion of the unit of work, or norm, full wages; for 100 percent to 105 percent, time and a half for the extra work; for 105 percent to 110 percent, double time for the extra work; for 110 percent to 115 percent, treble time for the extra work.

Besides these benefits or bonuses are paid for long service as follows:

Workers employed one year get 10 percent of earnings.

Workers employed three years get 15 percent of earnings.

Workers employed five years

DANIEL W. MARTIN was chairman of the Scottish section of the delegation of British visitors to the Soviet Union. He is shop stewards' convener of the Henderson Engineering Works, Aberdeen, and shop stewards' representative on the district committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Aberdeen. He was elected to the delegation by the Henderson Shop Stewards' Committee, with the support of the shop stewards in Aberdeen. He is a member of the executive of the Aberdeen Trades Council and a delegate to the Scottish T.U.C. He is chairman of the Aberdeen Council of the Scottish-USSR Society.

get 20 percent of earnings.

Workers employed ten years get 25 percent of earnings.

Workers employed fifteen years and over, 30 percent of earnings.

These benefits are paid out yearly. Medals are also given for length of service and are considered a great honor. Workers with over 20 years' service get a 50 percent bonus which is paid to them monthly. (Continued on Page 10)

By George Rose

The fact that we were able to visit a coal mine showed once again the splendid cooperation of the Moscow Trades Council and the Central Council of Trades Unions towards us. Ten of us went on this visit, the others wishing to inspect a textile factory.

The journey of 125 miles from Moscow to Tula took about four hours in the new Victory cars. We were at once shown into the Director's office where we were welcomed by the Director and his staff, amongst them the Chief Engineer.

I was the only miner in the delegation. Naturally I had to put most of the questions to our hosts.

The questions were answered without any hesitation. We were surprised to hear that the miners had free issues of overalls, rubber boots and helmets. Tools were also free to the miners.

We learned that the pit, or mine as it is more frequently called here, was only 60 metres below the surface and that this was the only seam being

GEORGE ROSE, a miner, is secretary of the Linby, Notts branch, National Union of Mineworkers (the branch has 1,000 members). He was formerly a councillor on the Nucknell Urban District Council and on the District Education Committee, and is now on various colliery committees. He was elected by members of his branch to the delegation that visited the Soviet Union.

worked. The seam was two to three metres in thickness.

The output of coal from the mine was approximately 1,500 tons per day, two shifts. There were 1,000 employees including non-producers. The output per man-shift was therefore 1½ tons per man. This figure was pretty low, bearing in mind the seam's thickness, its depth from the surface and the fact that the pit was free from gas.

The small output per man-shift was due to the large number of employees other than actual producers or miners at the coal face.

Few Accidents

The fillers on the face produced 15 tons per shift, which by British standards was pretty high. A six-hour shift was being worked on the face. A big advantage to output was the fact that the mine was a new one, having been producing for only two years.

We were told that accidents of a serious nature were nil and that the mine did not suffer from disputes as regards to wages.

There were canteen and washing facilities for the workers but these were not good compared with my area and the lavatory arrangements were bad.

The wages earned by the face miners ranged from 1,500 to 5,000 roubles per month.

Other grades underground averaged 1,000 roubles. The earnings of the surface workers were between 600 and 1,000 roubles per month.

The director told us there was some discontent amongst the lower paid on wages. This was exactly what applied in our own country.

Having been fitted with the necessary clothing, etc., we were conducted round the surface of the mine.

There were two shafts. One (Continued on Page 10)

Impy Takes First Steps To New Boosts in Fares

By Michael Singer

The time-worn preliminary "studies," "findings" and "committees" used by ex-Mayor O'Dwyer in advance of a fare hike were reintroduced yesterday by Mayor Impellitteri. Following bids by nine private bus companies for fare increases from eight to 10 cents and by the Third Ave. Transit Corp. for an unspecified boost over its present 10-cent fare, Impellitteri named a committee of "three outstanding citizens" to study, making findings and recommend action by the Board of Estimate.

One member was expected to be Edward C. Maguire, newly appointed director of the Labor Relations Division and former counsel to the Third Ave. bus company when it won its fare hike from eight to 10 cents.

With the Transport Workers Union president Michael J. Quill making "peace" overtures to Impellitteri on the eve of its new contract demands for a 25-cent hourly wage rise and a 40-hour week on the Third Ave. line, the inside story on the expected fare hike shaped up as follows.

The Third Ave. may get a 12-cent fare with the present five-cent transfers, or a 15-cent fare with a free transfer. The TWU will then probably receive a 10-cent an hour increase.

Bus fares on other private routes are expected to be 10-cent—a two-cent rise.

Impellitteri yesterday denied a newspaper story that he would grant a \$300 cost of living bonus to 125,000 city workers on June 1.

Daily Worker

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The Worker 1.50 2.50 5.00

ALP Opens State Parley Tomorrow

A two-day conference by the State American Labor Party opens in New York City this weekend. More than 500 delegates from every region in the state are expected. A

Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth Rally Tonight

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth Committee for Peace will hold a rally tonight at the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Aves., in Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Immediate freedom for Lt. Leon Gilbert, Jr., now serving a 20-year sentence as a result of a jingo court-martial in Korea, will be demanded.

Speakers included Dr. Clementina Paolone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; Miss Selma Weiss, just returned from China, and Alonzo Guyton and Oliver Lieds, both World War II veterans.

ACLU Files Brief

Two affiliates of the American Civil Liberties Union filed a legal brief yesterday that said New York's public school program of released time for religious instruction is unconstitutional.

The ACLU affiliates the New York City Committee and the Committee on Academic Freedom, filed the brief as friends of the court in the case of two Brooklyn parents against the Board of Education. The parents—Tessim Zerach and Mrs. Esta Gluck—are appealing a New York Supreme Court decision which upheld the legality of the release program.

conference call by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state ALP chairman, and Rev. E. D. McGowan, secretary, said that participation by representatives of unions, veterans, community, and tenant, parent-teacher, farm and religious groups and other organizations is welcomed "to forge a program of united action for peace, civil rights, economic welfare and progressive good government."

The sessions tomorrow and Sunday will take place morning and afternoons at The Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl.

In addition to Marcantonio and Rev. McGowan, scheduled speakers are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Clementine J. Paolone, and Edrys Woodruff, Young Progressives of America leader, T. O. Thackrey, editor of The Compass, has been invited to speak.

Report Mayor Fires 2 Officials

Mayor Impellitteri has asked for the resignation of Philip Zichello, Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals, and Sylvester Cosen-tino, Deputy Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, it was reliably learned at City Hall yesterday. The request came after District Attorney Hogan revealed finding of a probe into alleged underworld influence in Tammany Hall.

SOVIET PAPERS SEE RISE IN PEOPLE'S PEACE FIGHT

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—Newspapers here said today that "the rout of the American army in Korea" has led various quarters in the United States to seek a diplomatic way out of "the military and political position" in which the U. S. Government finds itself.

The leading newspapers quoted the Tass News Agency from New York that these quarters included spokesmen "in Congress which previously unanimously supported aggression in Korea."

Literary Gazette said President Truman's recent statement regarding possible use of the atom bomb was the act of "a mad dog hurling himself against a stone wall."

"Twice during the past week he called for an intensification of

aggressive war in Korea, slandered the Chinese People's Republic and threatened to draw the world into a new bloody slaughter, Literary Gazette said.

"But the violent fit of war hysteria which seized the White House consolidated public opinion in literally all lands. Like an impassable barrier the world's peoples stood up against the maddened warmongers of Washington—the Trumans, MacArthurs and Harrimans."

Literary Gazette also said British Prime Minister Clement Attlee went to Washington to "surrender," but that the British people wouldn't let Attlee draw the mind to an anti-Soviet war.

AUSTIN ASKS UN TO PRESS WAR ON KOREA

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The main political committee of the United Nations voted today to give the Korea question priority over China's charge of U. S. aggression in Taiwan. The vote was 42 to 5, with four abstentions, India, Indonesia, Burma and Saudi Arabia.

Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate, then called on the UN to vote continued war in Korea. The debate will continue tomorrow morning.

Leaders of 5 Cuban Parties Hit Dictator's Attack on Civil Rights

HAVANA, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Parliamentary leaders of all the opposition parties in Cuba have publicly denounced the repeated aggressions of the Prio Government against democratic rights.

Anibal Escalante, parliamentary leader of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party; Jose Suarez Rivas, of the Liberal Party; Manuel Bisbe of the Orthodox People's Party; Mario Galeote, of the Cuban Alliance Party, and Jorge Garcia Montes, of the Unitary Action Party, signed a document in which they agree to "firmly protest before public opinion against the government's attempt to gag opposition by not allowing opposition parties to hold public meetings under the pretext of a law against noises."

The document also "demands from the government respect for the democratic rights guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of the republic to all citizens and political parties."

Newsdealers See Association Trying to Force Them to Join

Is there a tieup between the Newsdealers Association move to ban the Daily Worker on stands and its sudden drive for new members?

Is it using the anti-Communist angle to black-jack newsdealers into the Association as it tried to do in connection with new sales tax and licensing regulations now under study?

Behind both appeals is a desperate effort to make the Association a profitable business. Most newsstand owners privately believe that the association's resolution banning the Daily Worker (which it "postponed" at last Sunday's meeting), and its "tax" and "licensing" drive are coercions to force reluctant dealers into the Association.

TAX THREAT

On Oct. 11 most newsstand owners received a postcard which read:

"City Finance Department to collect taxes! Newsdealers subject to Business and Sales Taxes.

"Non-member dealers may call for assistance at the Bureau of City Collection, Division of Special Taxes, 50 Pine St.—OR contact the offices of the NEWSDEALERS ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC., 145 W. 45 St."

The card then gave the time for such tax consultations.

The city is recoding its sales tax clause for newsstand dealers to provide collection of levies for sale of certain race track sheets which hitherto have been exempt from the tax under the general heading of "newspapers."

LICENSE ANGLE

In another letter last October to the dealers the Association warned stand owners that the

License Department was changing its regulations dealing with the size of stands and said that "the majority of newsdealers are affected by this action which has already endangered some newsdealers and action must be taken at once." It scheduled a meeting on Oct. 22 at the Hotel Capitol at which all the mayoralty candidates except Paul L. Ross of the American Labor Party were invited to speak.

Both of these letters were aimed at winning new members into the Association, and used the new city tax and licensing revisions as arguments to beat down the reluctance of newsdealers to join the discredited outfit. When the stand owners continued to show overwhelming apathy to the Association, Richeter pulled the "war" on them, as one dealer put it.

"He started this Daily Worker issue because he thought that with the general hysteria we'd fall in line and get frightened. Well, we're not. We won't join and he can't make suckers out of us. We'll sell any paper we damned please and let him try to tell us otherwise," this dealer declared.

Attempts to drive the Daily Worker off the newspaper stands by a small fascist-minded clique in the New York News Dealers Association were condemned yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress.

Congratulating the newsdealers who have opposed the ban, the CRC urged newspaper readers "in self-protection to protest this violation of an elementary right."

Second Stoppage By Workers at Gary Steel Plant

GARY, Ind., Dec. 7.—The second work stoppage in four days in the Gary works of U. S. Steel yesterday resulted in a two-and-one-half hour nearly-complete shutdown of this largest steel plant in the world, when 30 larry car operators in the Blast Furnace Department stayed out from 8 to 10:30 a.m.

The stoppage was caused by the refusal of the company to grant these workers an incentive pay plan for which they had made application some time ago. The workers agreed to return to work on condition that their grievance would be taken up in early negotiations.

The No. 2 Open Hearth shutdown of 300 men, which started last Saturday, was still in effect. They are also dissatisfied with a new company incentive plan, which is based on more speed-up with no more pay.

A high company official tried to use the war hysteria as an excuse for speedup profits. He charged the blast furnace strike was a

"strike against the national defense."

Representatives of the Steelworkers Union and the Inland Local 1010 negotiating committee, after a second meeting of 2½ hours with the Inland Steel Co., adjourned talks until tomorrow. The Inland local negotiates its own contract.

Its negotiating committee has taken under advisement a company offer which, while patterned closely after the so-called "Big Steel" formula, would give the Inland workers an average increase of 16.4 cents an hour. The company claims that is more than U. S. Steel granted.

The Inland local was one of the leading locals in presenting the 25-cents-an-hour increase demand of the steel workers.

Evict 1,150 Families In 1 Aussie State

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Over 1,150 families have been evicted from their homes in the State of Victoria this year—a record since the days of the great depression in the '30's. Emergency housing authorities report that they have received more than 25,000 calls for assistance, which, however, can only be given in "the most desperate cases."

The progressive press here points out that the money being spent on war preparations by the Menzies Government could be used to erect more than 100,000 homes to relieve Australia's chronic housing shortage.



QUILL

Mayor's Aide Asks Transport Union for No-Strike Pledge

By Mel Fiske

Threats of strikes at midnight, Dec. 15, on nine New York Bus lines and on the Philadelphia Transit System were heard at the Transport Workers Union convention yesterday. While the threats were being flung at the companies, TWU president Michael

Quill and more than a dozen of his delegates jumped all over a Local 100 delegates who said New York transit workers demanded "more money."

Stanley Davis, a platform man on the Independent line, registered the demand amid shouts of "throw him out." Davis was assailed by Quill, who told him, "were it not for the fact that we have to fight aggression and arm to the teeth, we'd not need that money."

A Catholic priest who had survived the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima brought the convention up short in its war talk. Father Hubert F. Schiffer, warned

that dropping other atomic bombs any place in the world would "make more enemies." He urged that "the atombombs, just like poison gas, should be forgotten." His appeal and graphic description of the horrors of an atomic attack drew great applause.

Theodore Kheel, the transportation system's labor arbitrator, followed up with a plea for no-strike pledges from labor. He said the "emergency is sufficiently great" to call for the settlement of disputes without strikes. He proposed the creation of labor-industry councils to prevent strikes.

The strike threats emerged, nevertheless. Philadelphia Local 234 told the PTC that unless a "complete agreement" is negotiated before midnight, Dec. 15, the "riding public" would be put through "strain and uncertainty during the holy season of Christmas."

A resolution adopted by the convention warned the nine private bus lines that their cries of "inability to pay" made to Mayor Vincent Impellitteri yesterday morning meant that the 8,200 bus company workers "are subsidizing the transit companies."

Marc Offers Bill to Repeal McCarran Act

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today introduced a bill to repeal the McCarran police-state act.

In a statement issued today, the New York Laborite said that while he realized the lame duck Congress would do nothing toward repeal during the remaining days of the session he was confident that his move would be the "beginning of the fight to restore constitutional freedom to the American people."

"I do hope," said Marcantonio, "that some member in the next Congress will live up to his patriotic duty and introduce a repealer."

Gov't Maps Blitzkrieg of 32 Deportation 'Trials'

By Harry Raymond

The Justice Department was revealed yesterday to have scheduled during the Christmas holiday period a series of 32 "blitzkrieg deportation hearings," 14 of them in New York City, aimed at a new mass concentration camps imprisonment of foreign born Americans under the McCarran Law.

These hearings declared Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, are "degrading in their police-state treatment of human beings, lack the dignity of a kangaroo court," and "threaten to break up American born families and to exile men and women after 25 years or more of life in this country."

He was discussing the moves with newsmen at a press conference at the headquarters of the American Committee, 23 W. 28 St.

Carol King, general counsel of the committee, told how the Immigration Service blanketed its proceedings against non-citizens with legal confusions, denying them due process by calling the hearing on the basis of one law and demanding that the case be defended under another, the McCarran Law. She further charged the Justice Department with ignoring the Administrative Procedure Act, which the Supreme Court ruled must be followed to the letter in all deportation "trials."

Present at the conference were Anna Taffler, Brooklyn housewife and mother of a World War II veteran; Claudia Jones, secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party; Rose Nelson Lightcap, vice president of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and Anthony Cattonar, a founder of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, all victims of the new holiday season McCarran Law persecutions.

Mrs. Taffler told how she was dragged in back in 1948 on an immigration warrant and then sud-

denly on Dec. 4 this year she was confronted with a new charge and the case was closed.

"The conference of the government is a conscious confusion coming from Washington," declared Miss Jones. "It is aimed at banning political thought and goes to the heart of American democracy and the Bill of Rights."

Miss Lightcap said the deportation drive was also "part and parcel of an anti-Semitic drive against persons in Jewish organizations fighting anti-Semitism."

"This proves the truth of the trade unions' charge that the McCarran Law aims at paralyzing the unions," said Cattonar.

Green told of the great nationwide protests both in and outside the courts to compel release of 41 of the 48 McCarran victims imprisoned during October raids.

"The Justice Department has made it clear that it plans to get speedy deportation orders issued and, as soon as the deportation order becomes final, in about a month or two, to seek to re-arrest these non-citizens and hold them once more without bail," Green remarked. "Thus the non-citizens' lawyers and the American people will again have the task of getting the court to teach the Justice Department the text of the Bill of Rights."

The deportation hearings, with the judges, prosecutors and paid professional informers all in the employ of the Immigration Service, amount to a "virtual guarantee that non-citizens will be denied justice," Green declared.

He urged the American people and their organizations to demand "immediate cancellation of all deportation hearings under the McCarran Police State Law" which jeopardizes the liberties of all Americans, native as well as foreign born.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Escalator

General Motors and Ford have just announced a change in their prices for 1951.

This is the companies' own escalator clause and it works something like this:

When wages go up, prices go up.

When wages go down, prices go up.

When wages stand still, prices go up.

When demand increases, prices go up.

When demand slackens, prices go up.

When prices go up, prices go up.

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

What We Learned from Soviet Metal Workers and Miners

By Daniel Martin

The following brothers attended a meeting with leaders of the Soviet metal industries: Bros. Hollingsworth, Hutton, Travis, Rawling, and Martin.

First we heard a statement from Comrade Ivanov. He explained that every industry had its own wages system and the wages of the iron and steel industry were based on the following principles:

Each piece of work has a price and the wages earned depend on the efficiency and diligence of the workers.

There were three steps of payment—for 100 percent completion of the unit of work, or norm, full wages; for 100 percent to 105 percent, time and a half for the extra work; for 105 percent to 110 percent, double time for the extra work; for 110 percent to 115 percent, treble time for the extra work.

Besides this benefits or bonuses are paid for long service as follows:

Workers employed one year get 10 percent of earnings.

Workers employed three years get 15 percent of earnings.

Workers employed five years

DANIEL W. MARTIN was chairman of the Scottish section of the delegation of British visitors to the Soviet Union. He is shop stewards' convener of the Henderson Engineering Works, Aberdeen, and shop stewards' representative on the district committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Aberdeen. He was elected to the delegation by the Henderson Shop Stewards' Committee, with the support of the shop stewards in Aberdeen. He is a member of the executive of the Aberdeen Trades Council and a delegate to the Scottish T.U.C. He is chairman of the Aberdeen Council of the Scottish-USSR Society.

get 20 percent of earnings.

Workers employed ten years get 25 percent of earnings.

Workers employed fifteen years and over, 30 percent of earnings.

These benefits are paid out yearly. Medals are also given for length of service and are considered a great honor. Workers with over 20 years' service get a 50 percent bonus which is paid to them monthly. (Continued on Page 10)

By George Rose

The fact that we were able to visit a coal mine showed once again the splendid cooperation of the Moscow Trades Council and the Central Council of Trades Unions towards us. Ten of us went on this visit, the others wishing to inspect a textile factory.

The journey of 125 miles from Moscow to Tula took about four hours in the new Victory cars. We were at once shown into the Director's office where we were welcomed by the Director and his staff, amongst them the Chief Engineer.

I was the only miner in the delegation. Naturally I had to put most of the questions to our hosts.

The questions were answered without any hesitation. We were surprised to hear that the miners had free issues of overalls, rubber boots and helmets. Tools were also free to the miners.

We learned that the pit, or mine as it is more frequently called here, was only 60 metres below the surface and that this was the only seam being

GEORGE ROSE, a miner, is secretary of the Linby, Notts branch, National Union of Mineworkers (the branch has 1,000 members). He was formerly a councillor on the Nucknell Urban District Council and on the District Education Committee, and is now on various colliery committees. He was elected by members of his branch to the delegation that visited the Soviet Union.

worked. The seam was two to three metres in thickness.

The output of coal from the mine was approximately 1,500 tons per day, two shifts. There were 1,000 employees including non-producers. The output per man-shift was therefore 1½ tons per man. This figure was pretty low, bearing in mind the seam's thickness, its depth from the surface and the fact that the pit was free from gas.

The small output per man-shift was due to the large number of employees other than actual producers or miners at the coal face.

Few Accidents

The fillers on the face produced 15 tons per shift, which by British standards was pretty high. A six-hour shift was being worked on the face. A big advantage to output was the fact that the mine was a new one, having been producing for only two years.

We were told that accidents of a serious nature were nil and that the mine did not suffer from disputes as regards to wages.

There were canteen and washing facilities for the workers but these were not good compared with my area and the lavatory arrangements were bad.

The wages earned by the face miners ranged from 1,500 to 5,000 roubles per month.

Other grades underground averaged 1,000 roubles. The earnings of the surface workers were between 600 and 1,000 roubles per month.

The director told us there was some discontent amongst the lower paid on wages. This was exactly what applied in our own country.

Having been fitted with the necessary clothing, etc., we were conducted round the surface of the mine.

There were two shafts. One (Continued on Page 10)

1950 Profits Near \$42 Billion Mark

As Congress debates whether to pass an excess profits tax on business, financial statements of U. S. corporations indicate that profits are becoming more excessive each day. Revised third-quarter estimates of corporate profits, before taxes, have been issued

Greek Refugees Demand Tito Return Children

PRAGUE, Dec. 6 (Telepress).—In a memorandum to the Yugoslav Red Cross reiterating the demand for the return of refugee Greek children to their parents in the People's Democracies, the Greek Committee for Aid to Children charges the Yugoslav government with violation of basic human rights by ignoring the previous petitions on this subject.

The memorandum contains a list of 1,213 Greek children whose parents are in the People's Democracies, which is an addition to earlier lists also sent to the Yugoslav Red Cross.

"The government of your country," says the memorandum, "has declared its intention to hand these children to the monarcho-fascist government of Athens which would put them in concentration camps." The memorandum also refuted the Belgrade Radio contentions that the People's Democracies are not willing to receive these children.

"This allegation," says the document, "has no connection whatsoever with the truth. We are in a position to state that Czechoslovakia is willing to receive these children and hand them to their parents."

The Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, where the Greek delegation submitted the memorandum of the committee, accepted it and promised that they would forward it to the Yugoslav Red Cross.

by the Council of Economic Advisers, which put the total at an annual rate of \$42 billion. This is \$2 billion higher than an earlier estimate.

After taxes, the estimate now hits a \$24.4 billion annual rate in the third quarter instead of \$23.2 billion.

These figures set an all-time record in peace or wartime for corporate profits both before and after taxes, according to Labor Research Association's Economic Notes.

In 1939 profits before taxes stood at \$6.5 billion. By 1949 they had soared to \$27.6 billion and to the estimated \$42 billion for 1950. The climb in profits after taxes is equally startling. They rose from \$5 billion in 1939 to \$17 billion in 1949 and the estimated \$24.4 billion for 1950.

After a survey of 149 industrial companies the Wall Street Journal reported that figures on third-quarter profits "show a spectacular gain of 53.2 percent over net profits for the like three months of 1949. . . . The latest figures represent a new high."

The Wall Street paper said stockholders are "licking their chops over this feast, and over the hearty dessert of dividends that follows it."

Unrestrained price increases are responsible in many cases for the huge spurt in profits. Admitting this, the Wall Street Journal cited the carpet industry which raised prices six times this year. "This is reflected," the paper said, "in a third-quarter earnings gain of 553.3 percent over 1949 for the floor covering companies."

An even more spectacular profit performance was staged by companies in the mining and metals group, whose net profits in the third quarter were 5628 percent higher than in the 1949 period.

Coal companies showed a rise of

188.7 percent over a year ago, textile profits were up 204.8 percent and pulp and paper companies had a profit increase of 115.6 percent.

The unparalleled profits have unleashed a "golden flood of generous dividends," according to the Wall Street Journal. Moody's Stock Survey, reporting that the arms program is bound to "ladle large new doses of inflation into the economy," predicted both dividends and stock prices would move higher.

Confirmation came Nov. 14 from the Commerce Dept., which said publicly reported cash dividends "spurred ahead in September to register an increase of 60 percent over September, 1949." They totaled \$1,152 million in September, compared with \$721 million in the like month of 1949. IRA forecast that the total of cash dividends for the year as a whole may be well over \$9 billion.

U. S. Army Map Shows Canada as Possession

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Canadian Government officials have been embarrassed by the publication of a United States military map which shows American juris-

diction extending over a vast area of Eastern and Northern Canada. This frank picture, prepared by the American Army, of the actual position of Canada, is not to the liking of the Canadian Government which tries to hide from Canadians the extent to which they have surrendered sovereignty to Washington and Wall Street. Resentment against the Americans is already running high in those parts of Canada where American "occupation" troops are stationed.

The map was issued in connection with the establishment October 1 of a unified Northeast United States Command over United States military units on Canadian territory in Newfoundland and Baffin Island. In addition, the Americans have troops stationed in Western Canada along the route of the Alaska Highway and at "weather" stations in the Arctic territories.

Leaders of 5 Cuban Parties Hit Dictator's Attack on Civil Rights

HAVANA, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Parliamentary leaders of all the opposition parties in Cuba have publicly denounced the repeated aggressions of the Prio Government against democratic rights.

Anibal Escalante, parliamentary leader of the People's Socialist (Communist) Party; Jose Suarez Rivas, of the Liberal Party; Manuel Bisbe of the Orthodox People's Party; Mario Galeote, of the Cuban Alliance Party, and Jorge Garcia Montes, of the Unitary Action Party, signed a document in which they agree to "firmly protest before public opinion against the government's attempt to gag opposition by not allowing opposition parties to hold public meetings under the pretext of a law against noises."

The document also "demands from the government respect for the democratic rights guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of the republic to all citizens and political parties."

Cuban Dock Workers Strike Against Ban on Jobs

HAVANA, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—The dock workers of the Cuban

port of Caibarien, in Las Villas Province, have struck against the government's decision to use other ports for the shipping of sugar that usually went through Caibarien. The government's decision has deprived the dock workers of \$66,000 in wages.

All the commercial establishments in the city have been closed in a demonstration of solidarity with the strikers. Taxi drivers and the local transport workers have also joined the movement. The government has answered by occupying the city with troops.

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Daily Worker Only 23.50 47.00 89.00
The Worker 10.50 20.50 35.00

Whose Game?

The following is reprinted from the Dartmouth University newspaper, THE DARTMOUTH, of Nov. 30. It is an imaginary conversation, in which the arguments of Warren Austin and Wu Hsiu-chuan are taken entirely from the official records of their speeches at the UN. Austin heads the U. S. delegation to UN, and Wu is chief of the delegation representing People's China.

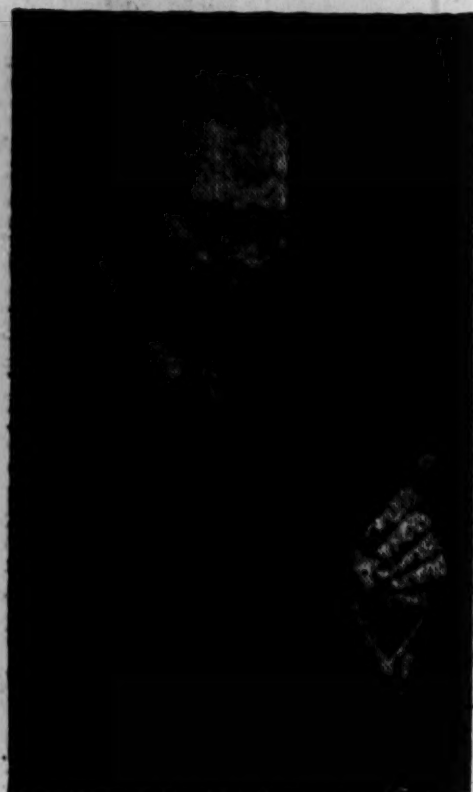
Mr. Warren R. Austin: I'm going to ask you 20 questions Mr. Wu Hsiu-chuan; it's like an old parlor game we play in Vermont.

Mr. Wu Hsiu-chuan: I don't like games, but go ahead anyway—

Mr. Austin: Alright. First, why don't you trust the UN, and what made you intervene in Korea?

Mr. Wu: That's two questions. The first is easy: Why doesn't the UN trust the People's Republic of China? Let me remind you—without the seating of my country's lawful delegates, representing 475 million people, the United Nations isn't worth its name; the Chinese people have no reason to recognize any decisions of the UN.

Mr. Austin: Listen, here, Chiang's Kuomintang Government



AUSTIN



WU

is recognized by the U.S. and by most of the members of the United Nations, and you know it.

Mr. Wu: Excepting, maybe, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, Burma, Israel, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Norway—

Mr. Austin: "Byelorussia?" That's a new one. . . . But isn't it true that Chinese Communist intervention is really in the interest of Russia, instead of China's own people?

Mr. Wu: Let me inquire: if a country sent its naval fleet between Hawaii and the United States mainland, divided up American territory and prevented the U. S. Government from exercising sovereignty—while stating such action was taken to neutralize Hawaii, so as to safeguard the Pacific—would the American people stand by and let it happen?

Mr. Austin: I don't quite see the analogy.

Mr. Wu: Alright. I'll put it another way: Have Chinese armed forces invaded Hawaii of the U. S. or have United States forces invaded Formosa belonging to China?

Mr. Austin: Neither, as yet, although it probably won't be long until you fellows. . . .

Mr. Wu: Pardon me, but didn't you say once that "the occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to the United States forces performing their necessary and lawful functions in that area?"

Mr. Austin: President Truman said it; but what's that got to do with the Chinese Communists' design on Korea?

Mr. Wu: You mean what's it got to do with America's design on Formosa?

Mr. Austin: That's absurd. We have none.

Mr. Wu: Then where, please, are the United States Seventh Fleet and Thirteenth Air Force? Whose warships are patrolling a 1,000-mile beat from Swatow in South China to Tsingtao in North China? And what American general has visited Chiang Kai-shek and has openly talked of using Formosa as a base to wage war against Chinese people on the mainland? Also to keep Formosa from falling into the hands of "the Communists"?

Mr. Austin: Those were, and are, strictly security measures.

Mr. Wu: Like your invasion of North Korea?

Mr. Austin: Precisely.

Mr. Wu: Korea is about 5,000 miles away from the boundaries of the United States, but there's only a narrow river between Korea and China.—Now whose security is being threatened? Suppose in your Civil War, when the Union Army was mopping up remnants of Southern slave-holders, a foreign power suddenly stepped in and said. . . .

Mrs. Austin: Good grief, man, you're being ridiculous. And besides, in "Twenty Questions" I'm supposed to ask the questions.

Mr. Wu: I'm sorry, Mr. Austin, but I don't think I understand your game.

87 Rural Power Plants Set Up in Kazakhstan

ALMA ATA, USSR, Dec. 7.—This year 87 rural power stations have been built and put into operation in Kazakhstan. Another 40 stations are in process of construction. Transmission lines have been laid to tens of thousands of collective farmers' houses, public and cultural institutions, villages, agricultural camps and cattle farms.

Before the October Revolution not a single rural power station was operating in Kazakhstan. Now there are 1,400 rural power stations in the Republic, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary.

Winston Talk in B'klyn

1st Break in Ban on Travel Rights of '11'

By Michael Vary

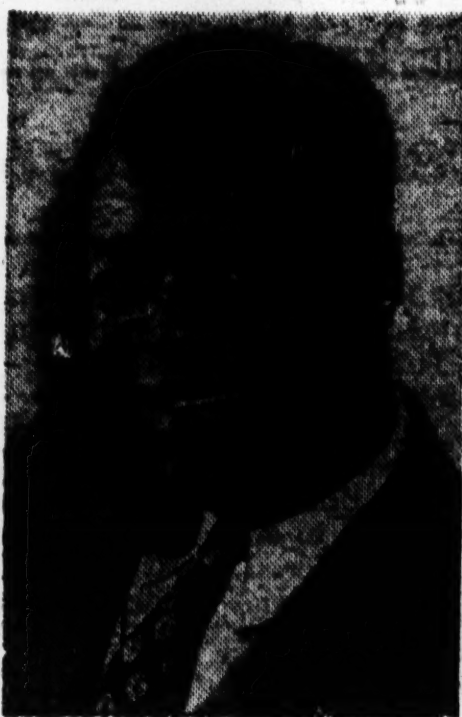
Henry Winston's appearance at a Civil Rights Congress meeting in Brownsville on Wednesday marked the first break in the iron ring of travel restrictions imposed upon the 11 Communist leaders by the federal government. Before an enthusiastic overflow

audience of 600 at Empire Mansion, Thatford and Pitkin Aves., the CP National Organizational Secretary declared that "this is but the first victory. The next step is to fight for the removal of travel restrictions on all the eleven so they can speak and mobilize the people for peace throughout the country."

Winston's application to the court to travel to Brooklyn for the meeting was granted at the last minute by Judge Sylvester Ryan. Prior to this meeting, none of the eleven had been permitted to leave the Southern District of New York. Brooklyn is in the Eastern District.

Winston said that "the attempt to deny us the right to travel is a recognition of the fact that masses of people want to hear the Communist position on the issues of the day."

The people of Brownsville knew that they had won a decisive victory and cheered loud and long when Winston came into the hall. A telegram and delegation campaign to U. S. Attorney Saypol had been inaugurated when it was learned that Winston would be



WINSTON

prevented from speaking at the meeting.

The campaign took on such proportions that Saypol's office called the Brownsville CRC a day before its planned delegation to tell them they might as well stay home, that he'd never grant Winston the right to go to Brooklyn.

The guards had been alerted in the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square, and prevented the delegation from seeing Saypol. In fact, when CRC's national secretary, William Patterson, accompanied by a group of friends and lawyers, arrived at the Courthouse the same morning to be arraigned on the frame-up "contempt of Congress" charge, he too was stopped with the question "Is this another Winston delegation? You can't go upstairs."

Winston told his audience that without the Korean War there could have been no McCarran Act, and he pointed out that the American people understand the difference between a just and an unjust war.

That is why the settlement of the Korean War will give our struggle against the McCarran Act a tremendous shot in the arm, Winston said. He predicted that before long millions of Americans would join much more actively

(Continued on Page 8)

2 Negro Communities Get Run-Around Again On Pledge of Hospitals

By Michael Singer

Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, the two most underprivileged sections of the city, have been "given the business" once again in the 1950-51 Capital Budget. Despite promises for new hospitals, health centers and other vital improvements in these great Negro areas, the \$512,318,072 construction program for the next year barely scratches the surface of the districts' needs.

Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn, with more than 300,000 people, was given a low priority in the hospital construction schedule, though its infant mortality, tuberculosis and sickness rates are the highest in the city. The proposed budget includes \$11,000,000 for a Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital to hold 500 beds, but the actual amount allocated is only \$960,000, which will be used to plan, survey, acquire sites and prepare for the construction.

PUT OFF TO 1952

Hospital Commissioner Dr. Kogel, in his departmental request to the Budget Director, asked for this sum and hoped for the full amount to begin immediate construction. He was told that the actual building could not begin until some time after 1952, when the site had been selected and purchased. There is no guarantee that the \$11,000,000 will be allocated even then.

This great Brooklyn Negro district, deprived of a hospital, did not even get its minimum needs for health centers. The Bedford Health Center on Throop Ave. between Madison St. and Putnam Ave. with an estimated cost of \$881,000, received \$794,000 for 1951 on the contingency that this money will come from funds exempt from the debt limit.

Another proposed Bedford Health Center, on Troy Ave. and Prospect Place, received only \$17,050 for completion of plans and purchase of the site. The estimated cost of the project is \$340,000.

The discriminatory angle in this item is that \$305,000 has been allocated for construction of the Troy Ave. Health Center after 1951. This allocation may or may not be included in the 1951-52 Capital Budget, and there is no assurance that the \$305,000 will ever go towards construction of the center despite acquisition of the site.

FUND FOR PLANNING

The Board of Estimate last Monday approved another \$80,000 for advance planning towards health centers in all boroughs with a total estimated cost of construction at \$700,000.

Spokesmen of the City Planning Commission, of the Budget Director and of Health and Hospital departments point to the long-term planning and the need for site acquisition before construction allocations can be used. They do

not cite, however, that demands for such sites and plans have been annually presented to the agencies by organizations in the district. After 10 years of ceaseless pressure, the city has finally granted funds only for a hospital site in Bedford-Stuyvesant and one health center in 1951.

HEARINGS THURSDAY

The Finance Committee hearings of the City Council next Thursday at 11 a.m. should hear demands that elimination of less important items be proposed and these funds substituted in the hospital and health center allocations for Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Council has no power to add or include new items in the budget; it can only decrease or eliminate items. This has been a constant alibi by the Council for its "limited powers" to aid needy areas. The hearings can challenge this camouflage for anti-Negro policies by presenting specific budgetary items which can easily be transferred to more immediate needs.

WHAT HARLEM GETS

Harlem, like Bedford-Stuyvesant, is also being jimmied in the city's allocation of capital funds. Though \$21,017,258 has been approved for the 1050-bed East Harlem General Hospital between 97 and 99 Streets and from Second Ave. to the East River, only \$60,000 for improvements of the existing Harlem Hospital—in a desperate condition and probably the most overcrowded hospital in the city—was provided.

The proposed funds for improvement and extension of Harlem Hospital was \$900,000.

A new TB hospital of 750 beds was granted \$1,545,000 for site acquisition but thus far no plans for its construction are underway.

Hospital Department officials point out that Harlem citizens will be given their "fair quota" of patients in the nearly-completed \$17,991,000 Bird S. Coler Hospital on Welfare Island. This 2,000 bed institution for chronic disease received \$4,017,000 in the 1951 budget.

Another Welfare Island hospital with a 1500 bed capacity which will also handle Negro patients from Harlem, according to a Hospital Department spokesman, and will cost \$22,094,500 has not yet been started.

SUMMARY

The budget, with all its big allocations and seeming lavish appropriations for Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, boils down to this: Bedford-Stuyvesant: No hospital allocations can be used. They do

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The Capitalist Press and The Warsaw Peace Congress

WARSAW.

IF THERE IS ANY single feature of the western world, and especially the American scene, which gives our people a bad name—it is the press. Journalism always lives under a question-mark in Europe, and that is particularly so of American journalism, whose reputation is today at its lowest.

While I have not seen what the big agencies, or the N. Y. Times have sent home on the Second World Peace Congress, I do know how their representatives operated in Warsaw, and how their British colleagues repaid the hospitality of the Polish government.



First of all, no correspondent was barred from the Peace Congress. Every single one who wanted to come from any western country was allowed to do so, and given practically the same facilities as the delegates themselves. Unlike the nervous nellys of Whitehall, the Polish Foreign Office adhered to the basic theme of the Congress—full freedom of discussion.

ALL NEWSPAPERMEN therefore had access to the Congress. They were distributed without any pattern in the same hotels as the delegates. Nobody bothered to note how many times Edward Morrow of the N. Y. Times, for example, sat huddled with Mr. and Mrs. John O. Rogge at the delegates' table. And, so far as I know, nobody trailed any of the correspondents, or discriminated among them in using the magnificent telephone and cable facilities.

Late in the evenings as groups of delegates drank and danced at the Hotel Bristol, Mr. Morrow and his friends sat at adjoining tables, craning their necks to catch some phrase that could be blown up into the sinister or significant. And nobody cared.

Just how this complete freedom of information was reflected on the coverage of the Congress, I don't know. But two little anecdotes are revealing.

The Danish delegation, for example, was a united front of diverse peace forces, never before brought together. Its chairman was Mme. Elin Appel, a former deputy for the Liberal Party which is a reactionary agrarian group and now part of the coalition government.

Mme. Appel held up decisions in the Political Committee of the Congress all during the early morning hours, arguing her opposition to the committee resolution, and was heard with full patience.

REUTERS, the British news agency, reported her as saying: "It is no longer possible to sit at the same table with the Russians. . . ." But one hour after this became known, Mme. Appel denied them in toto; she had really said: "It is far easier than I had ever believed to sit at the same table with the Russians." Now what are you going to do with this kind of thing?

But the story that shocked the entire Congress (and was attributed to the American press) is the famous tale of the Polish children begging for chocolates. One day the whole Congress was buzzing with the tale that thousands of Polish children were besieging the delegates demanding chocolates. I suppose this was intended to convey the double meaning: that the Congress was gorging on chocolates, while the Polish children were starving.

I CHECKED this tale and found that Wyn Carroll of the Kelmsley papers of Britain was responsible for it. The truth is, as anybody with eyes could see, that thousands of Polish children—all cheerful and well-dressed—would hang at the exits of the Congress and in front of every hotel, asking delegates for their autographs!

It was one of the most touching expressions of the deep respect for the Congress and the desire for friendship between peoples expressed by the magnificent rebuilders of Warsaw. Not chocolates—but autographs of friendship is what the kids were asking! Sometimes a delegate was delayed for an hour, jovially trying to satisfy the children and get on to appointments.

Has Carroll apologized to the Polish people or to his own audience for this completely fabricated slander? I doubt it. But if this was the level of reporting on more serious matters, you can imagine what you did not get from the capitalist press.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

A Change in Attitude

New York
Editor, Daily Worker:

Many people will recall that, following the attacks against the Stockholm Peace appeal in the press and radio, many people were afraid to sign the appeal. I think we must all take note however of the fact that the events of the past few weeks have wiped out these fears—people now have a much greater fear, that of war and extermination!

As an example: the day following MacArthur's provocative report to the United Nations, 14 out of 15 white collar workers in my office signed a wire to President Truman demanding immediate peace negotiations and the following day they signed a letter to Trygve Lie asking that the UN immediately repudiate any intention of dropping the atom bomb on Korea, and for withdrawal of all troops. This proves to me that people can be rallied into action and that peace CAN be won!

White Collar Worker

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann seems to be counseling that Truman and MacArthur pull out of Korea. But such is the witchhunting temper of the times that he has to evoke the shade of Britain's Prime Minister Gladstone to do so, quoting that long-dead statesman's counsel that Britain not promise too much nor isolate itself from allies. Lippmann says that the "leading Western nations . . . can never win a decision" in Asia and he insists that "the burden of proof is on anyone who argues that the only way to deal with a little war that has gone badly is to make it a much bigger war."

THE MIRROR, in its sewage style, writes of the People's China delegation here: "We should spit in their faces and jeer them in the streets." While Hearst's prime property, Walter Winchell, dutifully follows up with the demand that the U. S. arm fascist remnants to overthrow the People's Democracies. "Our last chance is to rush preparation for global war," says the man who raises money to fight cancer, to camouflage his efforts to destroy humanity.

THE NEWS wants Truman to instruct MacArthur "to bring all the men he can off the entire peninsula . . . strengthening Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa in every possible way . . . and refusing to stand for admission of the Chinese Reds to the UN." The News is too depraved, naturally, to point out that this suggested withdrawal demon-

strates the criminal folly of intervention in Korea in the first place.

THE COMPASS's I. F. Stone argues that "it is hard to avoid the conclusion that MacArthur acted deliberately" to provoke war with China, "just when peace seemed a possibility at last."

THE POST's Max Lerner observes: "It is a humiliating thing to have to eat past words and attitudes, yet we are doing it. We once scorned the idea of pausing at the 38th Parallel. Yet now the Asiatic 13 are appealing to the Chinese to stop at the same Parallel . . . and President Truman lends the weight of America to the appeal." But the Post itself is warning, not Wall Street, but Stalin "to recall his celebrated remark that Hitler just didn't know when to stop."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM questions whether we can "afford to divert a large share" of our resources "from the all-important rearmament effort to construction of bomb shelters." There's the tipoff. Capitalism isn't going to bother about saving American workers' lives at home when all its energies are devoted to get them slaughtered in a war abroad.

THE TIMES just about warns the UN that the U. S. will scuttle the world body if it doesn't go along with an anti-Chinese program as it did on Korea.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Some Cracks in the Gosser Machine

TOLEDO.

WALTER REUTHER, who tries to appear in the public eye as a lover of "clean unionism," is to a great extent responsible for "Gosserism" in Toledo and the discredit it throws upon the entire United Automobile Workers. He, and his general executive board, whitewashed Gosser of all charges—lily-whitism, dictatorship, goon tactics and financial irregularities—whenever they reached the union's top body. There are signs, however, that some forces even in the UAW's rightwing are beginning to feel that Richard Gosser, the boss of Toledo's CIO and the UAW vice-president, is too heavy a load to carry. Also some cracks are appearing in the Gosser machine, with the pressure coming both from sincere rank and file sources and from some elements of questionable nature.



To a large section of the workers here, Gosserism also means intense exploitation through speedup and incentive forms. Toledo, as distinct from other auto centers, is predominantly on piecework. A wage raise here simply means that the theoretical base upon which jobs are timed is raised. But in practice it generally works out that workers must produce more to come up to the higher theoretical level.

THE EMPLOYERS are, therefore, neither interested in five-year contracts nor in escalator wage clauses. They have Gosser and the upward climbing productivity escalator. They are satisfied with them. The shops are continually seething with disputes over timing and retiming of jobs. The most common chiseling tactic of the employers is to utilize provisions of contracts allowing them to retime a job if there is even a slight change in the operation. These changes are often deliberately arranged to provide an opportunity for retiming and cutting of the piece rates. Gosser cracks down on protest stoppages.

When workers seek relief from the UAW's time-study "experts" in Detroit, they usually get one Bob Kantor, Walter Reuther's socialist attache, who invariably finds a "compromise" formula that gives the company time study man most of what he wants.

Discontent over Gosser's wage policy; the failure of the union to do anything real about employment and the right to upgrading for Negroes; his manipulations with the union's finances and properties; dictatorial rule and the breaking out of the scandal into a court case and newspaper publicity, have caused some desertions from his machine. Recently Paul Block's Toledo Blade, which has been "Peglerizing" the union by bombarding Gosser, published an announcement that a "rank and file" group was formed to challenge Gosser at next elections.

THE GROUP'S 23-point program for democracy and for liquidation of Gosser's business enterprises includes much that progressives have long demanded. Significantly omitted, however, is the fight against the lily-white policy of Gosser. Upon inquiries, I learned that the leading lights in that committee were once close associates of Gosser in his machine, some of whom were also with him in his most unpopular activities.

There are also some sincere people whose honesty cannot be questioned. But the people I talked to were skeptical in view of some of those in leadership, and the fact that the Toledo Blade introduced the group to the public. Unquestionably, however, the group shows there is already a falling out in the Gosser regime.

To this it should be added that Gosser himself isn't so sure of his future, and hinted, at some meetings, that he would not run for reelection as vice-president of the UAW. He even hinted at retirement. Some say he feels that when the court gets through with the local's books his stock will be down even further. But it remains to be seen whether Gosser gives up that easily.

On the other hand, the situation has also given more courage to the consistent progressives, who always fought Gosser, and who are always rebuffed. They will undoubtedly play a more significant role in the coming weeks and work for a united front of all honest anti-Gosser forces to make a real bid for a democratic union in the next elections.

COMING: 'To Each According to His Need' . . . by Joseph Clark . . . in the weekend Worker

Foreign Policy in the Factories

(Continued from Page 2)

desire to have Washington NEGOTIATE AROUND THE PEACE TABLE with China, Korea and the Soviet Union, instead of the insane and suicidal "throw-the-A-bomb" ravings of over-age Senators, bankers, and manufacturers hungry for war contracts.

In his recent speech to the CIO convention, Philip Murray gave out with gloom and pessimism regarding peace; he had nothing to offer the families of American labor except what he called "the agony" that he says is coming. Meaning the "inevitable war," of course. And the equally inevitable coffins for the sons of labor, and the equally inevitable profits for the private capitalist owners of the industries.

But this is NOT A LABOR FOREIGN POLICY. It is nothing but a cowardly echo of the foreign policy of Big Business.

Would labor let the John Foster Dulleses, the Harrimans, the Lovetts—Wall Street bankers all—determine labor's wage policies? Why then do William Green and Philip Murray bring into the ranks of labor the foreign policy which these same labor-haters are imposing upon the U. S. A. IN THEIR OWN CLASS INTEREST?

These BIG CAPITALISTS, who would cut labor's throat every chance they get, have told American workers that it is their "patriotic" duty to follow the leadership of a MacArthur in far-off Korea. Now, labor has found out that MacArthur (a wealthy capitalist in his own right) deliberately ordered MORE WAR in order to PREVENT a UN PEACE SETTLEMENT.

In the same way, labor has found out that the Marshall Plan has hurt European labor, and is leading to the dangerous revival of German Nazi war power in Western Germany.

WHO WILL DO THE DYING in these Asian and European wars which are being planned in the name of defending America? Labor and its sons! Therefore, labor should insist on making foreign policy.

Imagine the gall of the Washington striped-pants leaders who tell us that we will stand "like a rock" against giving Chinese Taiwan BACK TO CHINA! We will go to war rather than let Korea be governed—by Koreans. We will "never appease" China by giving her a LEGAL SEAT in the UN where her 475,000,000 people now have no voice.

Let the working men and the working women in the shops, offices and factories tell President Truman in wires, letters, resolutions, that they want a PEACE SETTLEMENT, based on NEGOTIATION, and on the withdrawal of the war-maker MacArthur and his armies from other people's territories.

Criticize Gov't—Sure!

QUICK, A NEW MEDAL for Judge Medina. He has turned to a new career.

He is defending the Bill of Rights, and the Constitutional right of Americans to differ with the government if they feel like.

Don't faint, however.

Medina is not speaking for ORDINARY AMERICANS in his latest crusade. He is rushing to the defense of BANKERS. In sharp language, Medina warned THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR in the current "trial" of Morgan-Rockefeller-Dillon Read-Lehman bankers not to interfere with the bankers' privileges under the Bill of Rights. He said:

"What you are saying is that if you don't agree with the government, you should keep your mouth shut! . . . But it does seem to me that we are right on the brink of some form of totalitarianism. If you are right, the Bill of Rights is just a little less effective than I thought it was." (New York Times, Dec. 1, Page 39).

The government prosecutor is trying to prove that the Wall Street bankers CONSPIRED TO CONTROL THE COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT SYSTEM. To Medina, this charge of "conspiracy" when BANKERS GET TOGETHER to rook the public and small business, is "shocking"! To Medina it is a "conspiracy" only when Americans who believe in democracy, peace and Socialism get together to FORM A PUBLIC POLITICAL PARTY. That is what he said when he handed out FIVE YEAR JAIL TERMS to the 11 Communist Party leaders.

P.S.—Medina borrowed \$500,000 from the financial interests who are now standing before him as defendants. He didn't mention this when he was appointed to try this case.



The Monroe Doctrine And the World Today

By Max Gordon

THIS WEEK marks the 127th year since President James Monroe told the reactionary powers of Europe's Holy Alliance that we should consider any attempt on their part to take over any portion of this hemisphere as "dangerous to our peace and safety."

This was the famous Monroe Doctrine, which ex-President Thomas Jefferson called the "most momentous" document since the Declaration of Independence in establishing and preserving the United States as an independent nation.

The circumstances under which this Doctrine was advanced are significant in the light of current history.

AT THAT TIME, several Latin American colonial lands had just succeeded in winning their independence from Spain. The Republic of Colombia had been proclaimed in 1822. Mexico, Chile and Argentina had established their independence in 1823.

In the main, these countries established republican forms of government.

Meanwhile, in Europe, the Holy Alliance had been organized for the specific and avowed purpose of crushing the spirit of republicanism and democracy which was arising throughout the world, in large part through the inspiration of our own successful revolution.

Organized by the Austrian, Prussian and Czarist Russian empires, and joined by reactionary France, the Alliance sought to enforce the divine right of kings against this democratic spirit.

These empires, in their own words, undertook to "put an end to the system of representative government." They specifically proposed to direct their efforts toward overthrowing the new governments set up in the western hemisphere.

"It is impossible that the allied powers (the Holy Alliance—MG) should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness," President Monroe declared in his Doctrine.

Thus, the step was taken to balk the efforts of reactionary, imperial nations in the "civilized" part of the world, whose aim was to crush the new, advanced forms of government and to re-establish imperial domination over the continent.

OUR OWN REPUBLIC, then 47 years old, properly saw in

the attempt by the reactionary forces of the old world to re-establish control of former Spanish colonies a threat to its own existence.

It too, had this new, revolutionary form of government. And it found it intolerable for the imperial alliance, bitterly hostile to its revolutionary form of government, to have any sort of military foothold in the western hemisphere.

President Monroe did not bar the co-existence of two systems on the American continent, as some apologists for our present imperialist course imply. Some of the new, independent governments set up in Latin America were not democratic republics. Monroe did not insist they change their government forms. He insisted only that the powers of the Holy Alliance not be permitted to interfere with them, regardless of form of government, because this would place the Holy Alliance in a position to conduct its warfare against the democratic republics of the western hemisphere.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE was not the first statement of the new American Republic, fighting for its existence against a hostile Europe, which proclaimed resistance to any efforts to gain such a foothold. In 1811, Congress passed a resolution declaring that the United States could not tolerate any European occupation of East Florida, at

that time not yet a part of the nation.

The resolution stated that the country could not "without serious inquietude see any part of the said territory pass into the hands of any foreign power" in view of the "influence which the destiny of the territory adjoining the Southern border of the United States may have upon their security, tranquility and commerce. . . ."

IN LATER YEARS, when the United States had itself become a major imperialist power, the Monroe Doctrine was transformed into a weapon of subjection of Latin American countries. In its origins, however, it was a basic move for the protection of the young Republic from the hostile moves of an international combine which was avowedly out to destroy the new form of government and hence could not be permitted to control any part of the continent.

The lesson is worth pondering, especially when the world has learned that there can be no peace as long as nations refuse to have mutual respect and regard for the sovereignty and political position of others.

We cannot expect peace for America as long as we fail to accord to the peoples of Asia the same sovereign rights and regard for their aspirations that we expected and took for ourselves when we established our own independence and revolutionary form of government.

Link U.S. Mission to Turkish Smugglers

SOFIA, Dec. 7. (Telepress).—The Turkish press has reported a big currency smuggling scandal involving officials of the American Military Mission to Turkey and the Marshall Plan Administration. Two Turkish hotel managers have been arrested in Ankara.

Only United States extra-territorial rights have prevented the arrest of the Americans involved in the affair. However, many American officers have been recalled from Turkish provinces for "interrogation."

Albania Sets Up 32 New Farm Co-ops

TIRANA, Dec. 7. (Telepress).—The Albanian Ministry of Agriculture, responding to requests from peasants in many parts of the country, has approved the setting up of 32 new cooperative farms. This brings the total of cooperative farms to 90.

The movement toward cooperation among the Albanian peasants is stimulated by the big successes of the existing cooperative units.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

ON MONDAY, Dec. 4 came "our day in court" as it is called, when the Supreme Court heard the arguments for reversal of the Foley Square conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. It was held in an impressive white marble building with "Equal Justice for All" carved over the door. It drew a record crowd.

Six of the defendants were present and a front row of seats was reserved for them. There were no extra guards, no show of police, no monopoly of seats by the FBI. It was quite a different atmosphere from Judge Medina's courtroom. Very polite, dignified and sedate.

Great red velvet curtains are a background for the judges—red, mind you. It's like a play. The page boys arrange the chairs, each a different size and height; and on the stroke of 12 the black-gowned justices file in and take their seats. While the "Hear Yel Hear Yel" is recited in a sing-song voice by a court attendant, ending in "God Save the United States of America."

THEY LOOKED with frank curiosity at the unusually large audience including the very presentable Hall, Cates, Winter, Williamson, Thompson and Davis.

Then came what everybody there knew was an historical case, famous around the world, and of tremendous political significance. That morning a cablegram had come to the Supreme Court from the Chinese Labor movement.

Many Americans are afraid to speak to the court—they will address the President, the Attorney-General, they'll pray to the Lord, but they are fearful of speaking to the Supreme Court. But not the Chinese, apparently. Justice Tom Clark sat in, on an end seat, during the preliminary proceedings. But he slipped off and out at the beginning of our case in such an unobtrusive manner, that it was, now you see him, now you don't. He disqualifies himself to sit on this case, because he initiated it.

The law class at Howard University had just suspended a session to come in a body to the courtroom. Young and alert, they had an appreciation of the importance of the rare occasions when a Negro attorney, in this case George Crockett, argues a case before the Supreme Court. They congratulated him during the recess and several of them gathered around to shake hands also with Benjamin J. Davis. The Communist leader's attorneys, Harry Sacker, Abraham Isserman and George Crockett did a magnificent job. If the matter depended on arguments, it was won beyond any question during their masterly two-hour presentation. Several of the judges asked questions and listened attentively to the replies. Much of it hinged around Judge Medina's biased charge to the jury in the lower court.

AFTER LUNCH, for which they allowed a scant half-hour, Isserman completed the defense case. Then Philip Perlman, who is the Solicitor-General and who apparently argues all government cases before the Supreme Court, stepped up dressed in a long frock coat, looking like the '90's. He explained to the court that Attorney-General McGrath could not be present in person because of the death of a dear friend. "Sure," somebody whispered, "liberty died." So Mr. Perlman introduced Mr. Shapiro.

I must say that the next two hours I personally enjoyed more than any time during the entire case. The arrogant young Government lawyer was heckled so continuously by the judges that he hardly finished a sentence. Whatever their reasons were, and they were undoubtedly not identical in each case, the judges did ask some very searching questions and made some sharp comments. Shapiro appeared groggy, like a fighter hanging onto the ropes, at the conclusion of his remarks.

Perlman is a ponderous, booming, table-thumping type of orator, who waves the flag, threatens revolution and redbaiters rather than argues law.

The questions the judges asked him were very interesting. I'm not prepared to make an analysis or evaluation of the significance of the performance. I am not that well acquainted with the habits of these judges or their methods of work. But I would like to publicize some of their questions and remarks.

Of course I'm giving them from memory, since traditions forbid all but the accredited newspaper reporters writing in the courtroom. The words therefore are not verbatim.

WHEN PERLMAN referred to the Communists over and over, Justice Douglas said, "But they were not tried as Communists," and again when references were made to something happening in '34 he said "What is the date of this indictment?" When told '45 to '48 he remarked, "So what has '34 to do with it?"

Justice Black inquired of Perlman, "When is this revolution going to happen?" Perlman ducked dating it, but the Justice insisted, "Tomorrow? One hundred years? Five hundred years?"

Justice Vinson reminded Perlman that his present argument on clear and present danger is completely at variance and contradicts his argument in the Doud case. Justice Jackson asked, "What is there in this case which we have not already passed on in the Bridges and Schweidman case?"

Justice Frankfurter was most insistent on the instruction Medina gave the jury, compelling Perlman to read the whole business. "In how many states is the Communist Party on the ballot?" he asked. When Perlman said it is not a regular political party, Frankfurter answered his own question, "Quite a few, isn't it?" He commented on reference to the Russian revolution as to the historical atmosphere in which it occurred.

Well, these are samples, and your judgment may be as good as mine as to what doubts or differences are indicated.

But I do believe there will be a carefully considered and not a speedy snap judgment; and the preparation of some written opinions "for history," which they will try to make, comparable to the productions of a Brandeis and Holmes.

I am not a fatalist, nor do I have legislative illusions. But I am convinced, it's not all cut and dried, and that the American people can influence events, even here. I believe we have a fighting chance to win it—we take full advantage of our chance now to fight to win.

2 Negro

(Continued from Page 5)

tal in 1951, probably none will be built before 1953. One health center next year—if and when funds outside the debt limit are available. Provisions for construction of another health center in the budget are not available until sites are found and purchased. There is no assurance that this will be done before 1953 at the earliest.

Harlem: One hospital scheduled in 1951, inadequate funds for improvements at Harlem Hospital, and funds for site acquisition provided for another hospital.

Even these limited concessions to the Negro people, won after intense campaigning and pressure, are not "clinched." The East General Harlem Hospital and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Center—the only two projects in those areas with construction funds for 1951—can still be bypassed if Comptroller Joseph's warning of "inflationary costs" is used as a yardstick for the building program.

With a rise in construction costs and a shortage of building material anticipated, city officials are certain to cut down construction in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, unless public vigilance is maintained.

Winston

(Continued from Page 5)

with the forces for peace, and pointed to the instantaneous protest among the American people against Truman's A-bomb announcement.

Other speakers at the meeting were Howard Fast, noted novelist, and Mrs. Nina Goldstein, a prominent leader among Brownsville women.

In the name of Brownsville's women, Mrs. Goldstein presented Winston with a crib blanket for his newborn daughter and a bouquet for his wife, Edna Winston. In making the presentation, Mrs. Goldstein apologized for her broken English.

In accepting the gifts, Winston said, "I have never heard more beautiful English spoken because the most beautiful language is the language of anti-fascism."

Chinese Circus Performs in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (Telepress).—Seventy circus performers from the Chinese People's Republic gave a performance here recently. Before the performance commenced the Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by leading Moscow circus performers and a large audience. The orchestra of the Peking People's Arts Theatre took part in the program.

What's On?

Tomorrow Night

THE NEW GULLIVER, the biting Soviet satire on royalty, munition-makers, etc. adapted from Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," will be presented tomorrow and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. As an added attraction, "The Silent Village," memorial to Lidice, will be shown. There will be two showings each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Sunday at 8 and 10 p.m. Socialize and refresh in the Art Room. Contribution \$3 cents plus tax.

THE SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents a wonderful comedy "Green Fields" based on Peretz Hirshbein's classic. Three showings, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening, 111 West 88th St. Admission to members \$1. Film Division ASP.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC Saturday night social! Food, dancing, entertainment. Maritime Distributive Clubs LYL, 11 West 18th St. Subs. 50c.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker 50 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker 5 words constitute a line Minimum charge 3 lines PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Monday's issue Friday at 4 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous day at 4 p.m.

THEY CALL FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

reported here. In one case 30 leading citizens signed such a telegram.

A pamphlet urging peace in the Far East was sold at the Farmers Union convention here.

When Sen. William F. Knowland came to Butte, Mont., and called for the overthrow of the Chinese People's Republic, the Communist Party in that city replied with a widely distributed leaflet urging immediate peace in Korea.

An editorial in the Montana Weekly People's Voice, in Helena, Mont., states:

"Granted, we might be able to destroy a few million Chinese with the bomb, but, in so doing, not only will we ally all the other peoples of Asia against us, we will also lay our cities open to reprisals in kind.

"Much better will it be if we methodically point our national intelligence toward a genuine exploration of what paths to an honorable peace are still open to the world."

American Slav Congress

In a half hour conference with Benjamin Cohen, Director of the Office of UN Secretary General, the officers of the American Slav Congress yesterday called for a speedy peaceful solution of the conflict in Korea through UN mediation with the participation of the Peoples Republic of China and representatives of the Korean people.

The delegation which visited Lake Success consisted of Prof. J. M. Marsalka, of New Haven; Stanley Nowak, former State Senator of Detroit, and George Pirinsky, Sam Nicolauk and Olga Tkach, of the Slav Congress.

A GOP Newspaper

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., Dec. 7.—In its first break with the bipartisan war program, the arch-Republican Mount Vernon Daily Herald calls for a reconsideration of U. S. policy toward Asia. In a front page editorial the paper said that it is "hard to understand" how U. S. frontiers are threatened 6,000 miles away, and said the Chinese People's Republic is understandably concerned about a military threat on her borders.

Chain Letter for Peace

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, Wash., Dec. 7.—A chain-letter-for-peace is spreading through Skagit County and all of northern Washington. It was launched by a group of 10 persons. Each wrote a letter to Truman demanding no use of the bomb, an armistice in Korea and the seating of the legal government of China in the UN. Copies were sent to five friends urging them to do likewise.

Remember This Week-end Jefferson School Carnival Bazaar

OPENING TONIGHT

Just a Real Old Fashioned Good Time

GIFT BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE

Toys — Clothing — Jewelry

Hats — Cosmetics

Bric-a-Brac

Leather Goods — Foods

and many other items

Restaurant — Cabaret — Movies

Children Program (Sat. Afternoon)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

575 SIXTH AVENUE

Koreans

(Continued from Page 2)
strength of about two companies. Korean guerillas stepped up forays behind the MacArthur lines in the area from 30 miles north of Seoul to the forward blocking positions athwart the Pyongyang-Seoul highways.

A U.S. 1st corps spokesman reported movement on the western flank, where Korean People's troops crossed the Taedong River near Chinnampo and moved 15 miles to the south.

In disclosing the general location of positions below Pyongyang, a spokesman at MacArthur's headquarters emphasized that they were in effect temporary blocking positions on the main highways. All questions as to whether the U. S. 8th Army would try to make a stand there were answered with "no comment."

A communique from MacArthur's headquarters said the Koreans were advancing "by making use of ditches and secondary trails southwest of Pyongyang."

SEOUL, Dec. 7.—The Korean Peoples' Army, reported wrecked and helpless two months ago, is coming back to life and power.

Three weeks ago insignificant guerrilla bands were plotted on U. S. military maps. Now they are listed as regiments and divisions. They are attacking more and more boldly along the flanks and rear of MacArthur's forces.

With MacArthur in retreat, guerrilla bands blossomed out as military units in many areas south of Pyongyang, and in at least two cases south of the 38th parallel.

Recruiting drives already are going on in towns liberated from MacArthur's troops.

Between 40,000 to 80,000 Korean troops were in by-passed pockets in South Korea.

At one time early last month, three MacArthur divisions, two brigades and two regimental combat teams were engaging Korean guerrillas south of Pyongyang, none with any great measure of success.

Martinsville

(Continued from Page 2)
with "rape" tried in a lynch-atmosphere by a lily-white jury, and railroaded to the death house at the rate of one each day without benefit of witnesses or a fighting lawyer.

Their case has been carried to the U. S. Supreme Court by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose counsel is raising the legality of Virginia's use of the death penalty in cases of rape for Negroes only. Public protest and mass struggles in behalf of the men have been conducted by the Civil Rights Congress and the Virginia Committee of which Smith is chairman.

Smith announced his organization would continue to rouse the nation in behalf of the men.

Strike at Connecticut Rubber Plant

WEST HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7 (UP).—Workers at the Armstrong Rubber Co., went on strike today for a 25-cent-an-hour pay boost. The walkout involved between 650 and 700 production workers, members of Local 93, CIO United Rubber Workers.

We mourn the loss of our beloved
SIMON MEYEROWITZ
died Dec. 3, 1950. Chairman W. Brighton ALP Club. A great fighter for peace and progress. We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife Mollie and family.
A GROUP OF FRIENDS IN W. BRIGHTON

Hike Food Production In Viet Nam

RANGOON, Dec. 7 (Telepress).

—A brilliant response has been recorded in Central Viet Nam to the Viet Nam People's Republic's recent appeal to the people to increase food production. The population of the village of Yen have successfully irrigated 900 hectares of land and are working on the proper drainage of their whole region.

In the province of Thanh Hoa a movement for "one kitchen garden for every family" has grown rapidly, and 30,000 gardens have been established.

In one day, 2,600 members of the Federation of Viet Nam Youth cleared two kilometers of riverbed from obstructing water weeds in Cat Thanh village, facilitating the irrigation of 1,000 hectares of land.

The population of Quang Nam province has challenged the population of Tatinh province to compete with them in the campaign to grow more food. Hatun province at present leads the drive.

Youth

(Continued from Page 2)
hail from such groups as Baltimore Committee for Peace, NAACP Youth Council, American Friends Service, Illinois Christian Youth for Peace, Farmers Union, Methodist Federal for Social Action, Inter-Church Student Council, Local 430 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Young People's League, United Christian Youth Council, Young Progressives of America, Jewish Educational Alliance and numerous colleges and university groups.

The Assembly's local office is located at 116 Nassau St., Room 924.

U.S. Delegates

(Continued from Page 2)
and some of the grain harvested nearby. And she said:

"Help us to keep the war from breaking out again! Peace petitions are not enough any more. You must do more."

Mrs. Clark, incidentally, got 3,000 signatures to the Stockholm Peace Pledge in California before making the trip.

Mrs. Clark told of visiting a Polish museum where foreign toys were exhibited. The Polish people stared with amazement at the toy tanks and guns that American children play with, she said. They don't play with such things in the people's Poland of today.

Mrs. Robinson spoke on the "wholesomeness" of the Soviet children. I found no child delinquency, she said—the children were happy at study and at play.

The delegation visited Lenin-grad as well as Moscow and Stalin-grad in 10 days. They toured factories and talked to many workers, and remarked that there seemed no tension anywhere.

And they enjoyed the well-stocked department stores in the three cities and noticed this fact: The stores were crowded with customers as well as with goods. In Paris, on the other hand, the goods were always plentiful but the customers were often few.

Rev. Uphaus told of conferences with trade union and religious and educational leaders. He noticed, he said, that the intellectuals were close to the people and the working people were sharing the interests of the intellectuals.

Attorney Charles Howard, who publishes a paper in Des Moines, Ia., had to leave the airport before the press conference. He will speak at the Golden Gate Ballroom Monday night with the other members of the delegation.

Mexicans Denounce Truman For Threat to Use Atombomb

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—President Truman's threat to use the atombomb against the peoples of Korea and China has evoked consternation and revulsion in Mexico. While the Mexican press, with one or two exceptions, is notoriously servile toward the United

States, the conservative daily, Novedades, commenting editorially on Truman's threat, made a guarded plea against the use of the bomb and for a negotiated settlement in Korea.

This correspondent has discussed the President's statement and the Korean situation with several prominent Mexicans. Here is the gist of their opinions.

Antonio Garcia Moreno, general secretary of the Industrial Union of Mine, Metal and Allied Workers: "Our organization opposes all imperialist wars. Therefore we oppose U. S. aggression in Korea and oppose all the more the utilization of the atom bomb to resolve this conflict. Yankee imperialism is trying to give its intervention the character of an international army under the UN banner. This, however, is false. Most peoples of the world, if similarly menaced, would do the same as the Chinese volunteers who are expressing their solidarity with the Korean people."

David Alfaro Siqueiros, world-famous artist, who recently won two prizes at the Venice biennial exposition: "The so-called Chinese aggression is like the 'aggression' of Mexico against the United States in 1847."

"In 1936 I, together with other Mexicans, went to Spain as volunteers to fight against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. Was I an invader of Spain?"

Fernando Rosenzweig, editor-in-chief of the influential liberal weekly, Tiempo: "China has given proof of an immense patience, and despite many acts of hostility toward her, has abstained from any reprisals. She has limited herself to aiding the Korean people in the defense of their soil, and thus taking measures to protect her own frontiers against an enemy that is visibly menacing them."

"Truman's veiled threat to use the atomic bomb to 'resolve' the conflict in the Orient will not produce results different from those obtained by MacArthur thanks to other methods of mass destruction he is employing in Korea. The threat of the bomb—and even its use—will not destroy Korean resistance nor the resistance of any people."

Dionicio Encina, general secretary of the Communist Party: "The atom-bomb gangsters can and must be stopped. The Mexican people, who sympathize with any people fighting Yankee imperialism, completely oppose the use of the bomb, just as they do Washington's whole bloody adventure in Asia. This is true even of many conservatives. The Chinese volunteers are defending the Chinese People's Republic menaced by U. S. aggression. As a Mexican, I'm sure I reflect the sentiment of the Mexican people who see in the

heroic struggle of the Korean people a defense not only of their own independence, but of Mexican independence so gravely menaced by North American imperialism."

Adan Nieto, member of the secretariat of the progressive labor center, the General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico: "If the United States provokes war, it will lose it. If it uses the atom bomb, it will assume a grave responsibility before the world and will bring catastrophe on the noble people of the United States, the

people of Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson. It is clear that Yankee imperialism is seeking to occupy Korea and Formosa as bases for attacking China and the Soviet Union."

Leopoldo Mendez, Mexico's foremost woodcut artist and lithographer: "Whenever we Mexicans defended ourselves, the Wall Street imperialists called it aggression. It's the same game of imperialism throughout history. I think no people would approve U. S. intervention in Korea."

Appeals Court Rules for 2 Fired By Gov't in 'Security' Purge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Federal Court of Appeals ruled 2 to 1 today that two former employees of the Army Finance Center at St. Louis must be given more information on why they were fired.

The two, Eleanor M. Deak and Grace L. Patton, were discharged on grounds of "national security" because they allegedly attended Communist Party sessions and other meetings sponsored by Communist interests.

The District of Columbia Appeals Court ruled, however, that the two women must be given the dates, places and organizations referred to. Only in this way, the court said, can they properly use

their right to seek reinstatement.

The majority opinion was written by Circuit Judge James M. Proctor. Judge Henry W. Edgerton concurred. Judge E. Barrett Prettyman disagreed "emphatically."

The case was sent back to the Federal District Court at St. Louis. The two women were not discharged under the Truman "Loyalty" program but under a 1942 law giving the Secretary of War power to fire employees in the interest of "national security."

15,000 Students Join Viet Nam People's Army

RANGOON, Dec. 7 (Telepress).

—Almost all of the 15,000 students of the Red River Basin and upland North Viet Nam have volunteered for the Viet Nam People's Army, and half of them are already under arms. This was stated by the Voice of Viet Nam in a special broadcast on Nov. 17 in honor of International Students Day.

The students under arms are studying at army, naval and artillery schools opened by the Viet Nam Ministry of National Defense.

Many students have crossed into the liberated territory from French-occupied areas to join the People's Army.



Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

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The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.

—ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT—
The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

Date _____ Signed _____

<p>APARTMENT SUBLET CORNER three-room elevator apartment. Sublet or share. UL 5-9259.</p> <p>HELP WANTED URGENTLY needed reasonable, reliable, full time. Care and board for two-year-old. MU 3-8986.</p> <p>SITUATION WANTED WOMAN desires light housekeeping job. Cook and clean. No children. Box 177, Daily Worker.</p> <p>FOR SALE (Appliances) ELECTRIC FOOD MIXER, complete with Food Chopper. Reg. \$38.95. Spec. \$27.40. Standard Brand Distributors. 143-4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). GR 3-7819.</p> <p>(Automobile) 1948 HUDSON Six, original owner. Excellent condition. Must sell. Phone Mr. Albert. AL 6-5050, between 11-5.</p> <p>SERVICES ALL TIRES! TUBES! Expert body and fender work. Special to all DW readers. LEFT AUTO REPAIRS 140 West End Ave., cor. 50th St. TR 7-2661. (Painting) PRIVATE WORK—our specialty, good materials, reasonable prices. Metropolitan area. JE 5-1712.</p>	<p>(Upholstery) SOFA rewebbed, reined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 9-11 HXacinth 8-7887.</p> <p>TRUCKS FOR HIRE ALL JOBS, moving, storage, all projects, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-800, day-night.</p> <p>JIMMIE'S pickup service. Small jobs. Short notice. Low rates. Reliable. UN 4-7707.</p> <p>CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE RATES: per line per time Daily Weekend (For Personal Ads) 1 insertion 40c 50c 1 column insert 30c 40c 3 column insert 25c 35c (For Commercial Ads) Six words constitute one line Minimum charge — 3 lines DEADLINES: For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1. For Monday's issue— Friday at 3 p.m. For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.</p>
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RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 4)

There is also a bonus paid if the enterprise overfulfills the state plan. Another bonus is paid for economy of fuel and power.

Overalls are provided free of charge.

Month's Holiday

For the great majority of the workers there is a month's holiday with pay. A small percentage of those on light work get two weeks' holiday with pay.

When work is harmful to health special extra foods such as milk and fats are provided free of charge.

Holiday centers are provided in beautiful surroundings where the worker can spend his vacation for a third of the cost with his wife and family free; 100,000 steel workers took advantage of this scheme in 1949, 20 percent of them being able to do so free of charge.

Sanatoria are provided for those who require them and their stays extend until they have completely recovered.

If a worker has completed one year's service with his enterprise he is entitled to full wages during illness until he recovers.

Basic Rates

Basic rates of pay are: Roller, 980 roubles per month; smelter, 980 roubles per month; shearer, 750 roubles per month; maintenance man, 750 roubles per month.

These are the basic rates without bonus. Smelters can make from 2,700 roubles to 7,500 roubles per month. There has even been as much as 8,000 a month earned, plus all an-

nual bonuses previously mentioned.

Among foundry workers, pattern-makers and moulders, compare with smelters for basic pay. Machine moulders get 850 roubles, plus piecework bonuses.

Ventilation of all shops was procured by powerful air-conditioned plant and we could confirm the truth and accuracy of this statement by what we had seen for ourselves. The provision of this air-conditioning plant is called for by law. In the same way showers and washing facilities are obligatory.

We asked the chairman what was the proportion of silicosis in the industry. He said that the provision of air-conditioning plant had reduced it to nil. The only cases that he knew of silicosis were in the backward mines and in the manufacture of siliceous materials such as silica bricks, etc.

Role of Unions

The chairman then outlined the part played by the trade unions in carrying out the production plans of the nation and pointed out that there was no division of interests between the trade unions and the people as a whole.

In the socialist system of society the higher the production the higher the people's standard of life would become, without fear of unemployment through over-production as is the case in capitalist society.

All the profit of industry comes back to the people in the form of higher wages or improved conditions of work.

It was also pointed out to us that overtime above the eight-

hour day is frowned upon by the Government and is avoided wherever possible. If it has to be worked, as in the case of breakdown or emergency, then it is paid for at time and a half for the first two hours, and after that at double time.

We then invited them to ask questions of us.

The first one was the work-

Coal Mining

(Continued from Page 4)

for the winding of workers and supplies (this was the intake shaft) and the other was entirely for coal winding.

The coal was drawn up the shaft in a skip and was deposited directly into the screens where women workers removed the bind or bat. This type of coal winding was new to me.

We noted that an overhead crane was used to unload timber on the surface. This was an up-to-date method.

All that we had seen so far was good with regard to working methods.

Seam Level

After examining its working arrangements on the surface our guide, who by the way was the Chief Engineer of the mine, a young energetic person, conducted us to the cage where we were given oil lamps and we descended to the seam level.

The pit bottom was well constructed. The height and width were not what was usual in British mines but there was no necessity for any other because of the method of winding.

After proceeding along the level for a few minutes we were warned of the overhead cable which was a live one.

This cable was electrically powered to convey the small trucks to the different parts of the mine. It was exactly the same as the trolley-bus system.

We also noticed cars which were battery operated. The trucks or tubs as we call them had swivel coupling. It was therefore unnecessary to uncouple the tubs to tip them into the skip at the pit bottom. Another good feature of these tubs was the ball-bearing wheels. The tubs had a load capacity of 30 to 40 cwt.

We were next conducted to the office, from which the traffic was electrically operated. We found this very interesting.

This "trolley bus" system is not in operation in British pits because of their gassy nature. It was something new to us.

The pit supports were entirely of wood. This again was a

practice which was different from our own in Britain. The mine was a dry one and was kept very clean on the haulage roads.

Though our guide was speaking the Russian language I got on well with him because, being in the same trade, we somehow understood each other.

Our tour took us along the coal face and if we had not been told it was coal we should not have recognized it.

The coal was black, it is true, but it had the appearance of bat, being entirely without any shine. I learned later it was a lignite of low calorific value but useful because it is found so near to Moscow.

Thickness was about 7 ft. 6 ins. here and it was machine cut, bored and exploded as in our own pits.

The method of conveying the coal to the centre gate was by creeper chain. This method is not as up-to-date as in my own area but very nearly so.

Timbering of the face was a more complicated job because of the height of the seam.

Coal Heading
Our next visit underground was to a coal heading. The head was approximately 12 to 13 ft.

wide and was cut vertically with a cutter which had a 9 ft. rotating jib. This machine could cut either vertically or horizontally. Four or five cuts were made in the coal. The coal was then exploded and loaded with a joy-loader.

This method was excellent and could not be improved upon.

We had quite an interesting chat with the workman in charge of these machines. He told us that he had earned as much as 4,000 roubles a month.

By this time our delegation were feeling somewhat weary and we returned to the surface. One of the Director's staff then invited us to his home for tea which we accepted. His house was of new timber and was very comfortable inside.

The tea provided by the good lady of the house was excellent.

The Director of the mine was present along with some of his staff and a good time was had by all.

These were very good fellows and we learned quite a bit of history about them. The Director himself had quite a humble upbringing; he had served five years during the war and he was only 35 years of age. He was a Tartar by birth and had worked to get where he was.

The Chief Engineer was about the same age. He had also done war service. He received a similar wage to the Director. The host, it appeared, was a worker in the pit and had received a Stakhanovite award.

He had a Victory car and was very comfortable. He insisted in giving us a ride in the car which we accepted before we returned for Moscow.

Monday: Social Insurance.

RADIO

MORNING
9:00-WOR-Harry Kennedy
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WCBS-This Is New York
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR-Tello-Test
9:30-WOR-Food-Alfred M. McCann
WJZ-Andre Baruch Show
WQXR-Plane Personalities
9:45-WCBS-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR-Composers Varieties
10:00-WJZ-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Martha Leane Program
WJZ-My True Story
WCBS-Arthur Godfrey
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:30-WJZ-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ-"Student Opinion"
10:55-WJZ-Victor Lindahl
11:00-WJZ-Break the Bank
WOR-News
WJZ-Modern Romances
WQXR-News; Concert
WNYC-For the Ladies
11:15-WOR-Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WJZ-Jack Berch
WJZ-Quick as a Flash
WCBS-Grand Slam, Quiz
11:45-WJZ-David Harum
WCBS-Rosemary
WQXR-Luncheon Concert
WOR-Kate Smith Sings
AFTERNOON
12:00-WJZ-News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR-Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WCBS-Weedy Warner
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WJZ-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Bing Crosby Sings
12:30-WOR-News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ-News, Herb Sheldon
WCBS-Helen Trent
WJZ-Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
12:45-WJZ-Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS-Big Sister
WQXR-News; Midday symphony
1:15-WCBS-Ma Perkins
WJZ-Dave Garraway
1:30-WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
WJZ-The Answer Man
WOR-Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WJZ-Guiding Light
WJZ-We Love and Learn
2:00-WJZ-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WNYC-Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC-It's All in the Family
WOR-Gloria Rogers Show
WQXR-News; Record Review
2:15-WJZ-Perry Mason
2:30-WJZ-Live Like a Millionaire
WJZ-News
WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
WNYC-Nora Drake
WQXR-Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBS-The Brighter Day
WJZ-Peace of Mind
3:00-WJZ-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Buddy Rogers
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS-Nona Sketch
3:15-WJZ-Road to Life
WNYC-William House
3:30-WJZ-Penper Young
WOR-Tello Test
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb
WCBS-House Party
4:00-WCBS-Strike It Rich Quiz
WNYC-Phyllis Welles
WJZ-Nancy Craig
WNYC-Music of the Theatre
4:15-WJZ-Stella Dallas

4:30-WJZ-Lorenzo Jones
WJZ-Patt Barnes
WOR-Dean Cameron Show
WCBS-Missus A-Shopping
WQXR-Deems Taylor Concert
4:45-WJZ-Young Widder Brown
5:00-WJZ-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Mark Trail, Sketch
WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show
WCBS-Galen Crane
WQXR-Continental Melodies
5:15-WJZ-Portia Faces Life
WJZ-Space Patrol
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WJZ-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Challenge of the Yukon
WCBS-Hits and Misses
WQXR-Temple Emanuel
5:45-WJZ-Front Page Farrell
WCBS-Hits and Misses
5:55-WJZ-Falstaff's Fables
EVENING
6:00-WJZ-Kenneth Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WCBS-Allan Jackson, News
WJZ-Sports
WQXR-News; Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ-Answer Man
WOR-On the Century
WCBS-You and the World
WJZ-News
6:30-WJZ-Here's Morgan
WOR-News Reports
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WCBS-Curt Massey
WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ-Three Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lomas
WCBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WJZ-The Symphonette
WOR-News
WJZ-Edwin C. Hill
WCBS-Beulah
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists
7:15-WJZ-Jack Smith Show
WOR-News
WJZ-Binger Davis
7:30-WJZ-News of the World
WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WCBS-Variety Show
WJZ-Lene Ranger
WQXR-Jacques Frey
7:45-WJZ-One Man's Family
WOR-Kirkman-Goodman Show
WCBS-News
8:00-WJZ-Nero Wolfe
WJZ-Fat Man
WCBS-Songs for Sale
WOR-California Caravan
WQXR-Symphony Hall
8:30-WJZ-FBI Sketch
WJZ-Sam Spade
WOR-Guy Lombardo
WNYC-Concert
9:00-WJZ-The Magnificent Montague
WJZ-Ozzie & Harriet, comedy
WQXR-News
WOR-Quis
9:30-WOR-Vincent Lopez
WOR-Kirkwood Goodman Show
WJZ-The Sheriff
WCBS-Broadway's My Beat
WNYC-Duffy's Taverna
WQXR-Concert Hall
10:00-WJZ-Life of Riley
WOR-Frank Edwards, Comment
WJZ-Boxing
WNYC-Concert Hall
WQXR-News; Pru Devon
10:30-WJZ-Sports Talk
WJZ-Joe Haseel
WQXR-Brief Classics
WOR-Show Shop
11:15-WJZ-UN Highlights

Revive 'New Gulliver'

Sat., Sun. Night

The Soviet puppet film New Gulliver is being revived by Midtown Film Circle this Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 9-10 at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.). It will be shown twice each night-Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday at 8 and 10.

Holiday Program At ASP Film Club

The ASP Saturday Night Film Club will present a special Jewish holiday program featuring the noted film Green Fields this Saturday night, Dec. 9 at 111 W. 88 St. There will be three performances starting at 8:30.

Newsguild Wins Poll at El Diario

The Newspaper Guild of New York was elected bargaining agent for editorial and commercial employees of El Diario, Spanish language daily, by a 24 to 4 vote in an NLRB poll.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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The Jacob Schaeffer Tradition Lives on in People's Songs

By Nathaniel Buchwald

WHEN Jacob Schaeffer suddenly died on December 1, 1936 it seemed to many that the heavens had fallen. Together with the grief that his death engendered in the hearts of his immediate co-workers and personal friends (and they numbered in the thousands), arose the question that Schaeffer himself had so powerfully and with so much terror of tragedy posed in his setting of I. Runch's poem, "Our Leader": "What will happen now?"

At the funeral of their leader, the singers of Schaeffer's choir with grief-stricken hearts intoned the same question: What will happen now? The question itself provided the answer: Schaeffer's choir was singing and would continue to sing.

NOW, FOURTEEN YEARS after his death, many more Jewish "folk choruses" perform his works than during his lifetime. Even after his death he continues to be what he was in life—a builder of people's singing societies. In a number of instances, such singing societies have recently been organized in Jewish communities here and abroad in order to produce one of Schaeffer's major compositions or a program of his smaller choral pieces.

IN CONTEMPORARY Jewish music Schaeffer's compositions have a special place. They are not merely works of high musical quality, not merely compositions with a specific Jewish flavor whose melodies and idioms are bound up with Jewish folk traditions. In addition to all these valuable elements, Schaeffer's works are imbued with a powerful moral force.

Varied as to musical style and form, or the employment of folk themes and cantorial chants, they are all unified by the ever-present moral leit-motif of social justice. Small song or oratorio, choral spectacle or cantata,—they are all animated by a protest against the hard lot of the oppressed and



JACOB SCHAEFFER

much-sinned-against common people. His is no passive protest, no humiliating self-pity, but a defiance of the oppressors to their teeth and a scornful prediction of their inevitable downfall.

NO WONDER that the texts to which Schaeffer lent magic with his music carried so much weight with him. He sought and found the call to struggle for social justice in the artless rhymes of Jewish folklore and in the poetry of classical and modern writers.

Whether in I. L. Perez's allegory "The Two Brothers" ("Di Tsvei Broider"), or in A. Lessin's "The Blood of Martyrs" ("Marti-rerblut"), or in Joseph Bovshover's "Lift Up Your Eyes" ("Oib Oil Daine Oign"), or in the folk songs "On My Way to the Factory," "Gather Together, Brother and Sisters," "In the Far Land of Siberia," we find this moral leit motif that stamps Schaeffer's compositions with his own unmistakable stamp.

MUSICIANS evaluate Schaeffer's choral writings not in musical terms alone but also as a remarkable fusion of text and music. It is this quality of Schaeffer's that Max Helfman, an outstanding Jewish musician and master craftsman, considers to be his greatest attribute. His originality, as Helfman never tires to point out, lies in this ability to express the essence and mood of a word-phrase in a melodic line that speaks to one and in a rhythmic treatment that is utterly convincing.

While musicians think highly of Schaeffer as a composer, it is the laymen who can best bear witness to the effectiveness of his choral works for these were not conceived merely as compositions but as messages to the audiences fired with Schaeffer's slogan, "With song

Hungarian People's Film Treasured Earth At Stanley Dec. 13

Treasured Earth, one of the first feature films produced in Budapest since the war, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theater on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

This picture has won several international film honors, including the Kossuth prize, the highest artistic award of Hungary.

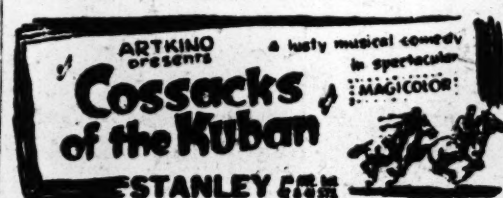
Directed by Frigyes, a youthful director of a newly reorganized film industry, Treasured Earth has been hailed by European critics.

The Stanley will also have on its program a feature-length documentary in color, Man Conquers Nature, a graphic story of the current gigantic project to transform the geographic structure of 300,000,000 acres in the European part of Russia, an area equal to the combined areas of England, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Jazz Concert

Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave., Bronx announces a Jazz Concert Sunday night, Dec. 10. Subscription 25 cents.

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SCHAEFFER MEMORIAL CONCERT AT TOWN HALL DECEMBER 9

The 14th Jacob Schaeffer Memorial Concert arranged by the N. Y. People's Philharmonic Choral Society, with the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra as guest orchestra, will be held this Saturday evening, Dec. 9 at Town Hall.

to the struggle!" In this respect Schaeffer emerges as the greatest and possibly the only Jewish composer of our times.

JACOB SCHAEFFER was a man of the people and loved his people's folk traditions. How tender his approach to the Jewish folk song! His arrangements in this field are really transmutations from which the folk song emerges revitalized and full of charm. His most important creation in this vein is "A Bunt Mit a Stachke" ("Riot and Strike"), a folk opera based entirely on Jewish folk songs. Schaeffer's love for the theatre led him to experiment repeatedly with choral theatre-forms.

While "A Bunt Mit a Stachke" is his most famous achievement in this genre, he also created a number of other choral spectacles that in their day enjoyed wide acclaim, such as "The Two Brothers," "A Goldfaden Play," "Red Recruits" and others.

During the summer before his death he produced in Camp Kinderland a part of his projected great choral show based on the works of the famed Jewish working-class poets Winchensky, Rosenfeld, Edelstadt and Bovshover.

Some of the most popular pieces in the Schaeffer repertory, such as "I Hear a Voice" ("Ich Her a Kol"), "Fast Run the Wheels" ("Shnel Loifn di Reder") and the final version of "Lift Your Eyes" stem from that spectacle which was never produced before a city audience as Schaeffer had planned.

THESE CHORAL theatre-forms, in which Schaeffer was a creative experimenter and innovator, inspired other Jewish musicians to produce with their "folk choruses" similar imposing works with the chorus as the nucleus of the production. Particularly impressive were Max Helfman's "Benjamin the Third" ("Benvom-en der Driter") with M. A. Suhl's text and Benjamin Zemach's choreography; and Maurice Rauch's "From Cradle Song to Song of Victory" ("Fun Vig Lied tsu Zieg Lied") with text by Wolfe YOUNIN and choreography by Lillian Shapiro. The last-named choral spectacle is, happily, not yet consigned to the archives and is periodically performed with great success. It is a captivating show

with a charming folk quality in the spirit of Schaeffer.

JACOB SCHAEFFER had his lighter side and a robust feeling for humor and nonsense. His droll and spoofing of "Nishka," his arrangements of a number of satirical and kidding folk songs and several of his prankish musical plays that he produced in camp are outstanding examples of this facet of Schaeffer's musical personality.

THE SCHAEFFER Memorial concerts have already become a tradition with progressive Jewish audiences. Their character is not one of mourning but of cultural festivals in Schaeffer's memory and in his spirit. With every passing year the Schaeffer tradition becomes more deep-rooted in the work of the Jewish people's choruses. This is evident not only in the frequent production of Schaeffer's oratorios, cantatas and smaller compositions but also in the dedication to the spirit of Schaeffer's moral leit-motif: struggle for social justice.

All through his life Jacob Schaeffer strove to incorporate this leit-motif in current themes. If he were alive today there is no doubt that he would be agitated and inspired by the present struggle for peace. He would have expressed this struggle not merely with musical symbols put on paper but also with his leadership and his tireless daily participation in the activities of the choruses.

This, indeed, is as much a part of the Schaeffer traditions as are his enduring musical compositions, and it is in this spirit that the inheritors and followers of Jacob Schaeffer should bellow his memory and imbue it with meaning.

Soviet Puppet Film 'New Gulliver'

Revived Sat.-Sun.

Midtown Film Circle is reviving the outstanding Soviet puppet film New Gulliver this Saturday and Sunday night, Dec. 9-10 at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15 St.). The film will be shown twice each night—Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30; Sunday at 8 and 10.

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W. Z. Foster's 700-Page 'Political History of Americas' To Be Published in February

Outline Political History of the Americas, William Z. Foster's monumental work on the western hemisphere from the earliest Indian settlements to the present day, is about to go to press, International Publishers announces.



W. Z. FOSTER

chattel slavery, and the land question.

The final section of the book deals with the western hemisphere in the era of imperialism. It discusses the general crisis of capitalism and its particular forms in the western hemisphere, the growing domination of United States imperialism, the alliance of the most reactionary imperialist and semi-feudal groups, the fight against fascism, the national question, and the rise of an organized working class throughout the Americas, in particular the formation of the Communist parties in the various countries.

An exhaustive Marxist analysis of the economic and political development of the western hemisphere, Mr. Foster's book properly places the history of the United States within the total framework of hemispheric development. It shows clearly the interconnections between events and conditions in the United States and in the other American nations from Canada to Argentina. And it sets the history of the Americas within the main stream of world history. For United States readers, taught to regard their history as separate and "exceptional," this broad hemispheric perspective is particularly illuminating.

The book is scheduled to appear in February, in celebration of Mr. Foster's 70th birthday.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Charge and Some Figures

JIMMY POWERS of the Daily News wrote yesterday that the referees won the game for CCNY against Brigham Young. "The mailmen with the whistles beat Brigham Young," he said, and went on to point out that the visitors' star, Hutchins, had four fouls called against him, one away from disqualification.

Now I just checked back on the Daily News' story of the game, written by Dick Young, who actually attends the games and hence knows something about basketball and officiating. Nowhere in the story was there the slightest hint that Brigham Young got the worst of the whistling. Wouldn't you call this passing strange if Powers' charge was correct? Is Powers voting no-confidence in the News' reporter?

More interesting, I checked back on my box score of the game and discovered that CCNY players were awarded TWENTY foul shots at the basket, and Brigham Young TWENTY-ONE. City won with 29 field goals, 13 fouls for 71 points, against Brigham Young's 27 field goals, FIFTEEN fouls for 69 points. Powers didn't put these figures in his column. He had a point to make.

As for Hutchins winding up with four fouls, well what do you know! So did Roman of CCNY, Hutchins' opposite number and game high scorer!

Not only did his own reporter fail to see what Powers "discovered" the next day, but the fine Brigham Young team itself left the floor with handshakes for the opposition, congratulations on the victory, and a team cheer for City.

So what's Powers up to?

I don't know. I'll tell you two kinds of people who shout almost every time a foul is called against a CCNY opponent. And let me make it clear that I'm not accusing Powers of falling into either category. Just pointing out others who come up with the same phony business for different reasons.

First are the gamblers who bet against the favorites, which CCNY usually is these days. And when is Ned Irish going to do something about keeping these guys from getting tickets?

Second are people who don't like teams with Negro and white players, especially championship teams with Negro and white players, and they include those who don't like CCNY because its white players are Jewish.

BY THE WAY, Mr. Powers is a sports telecaster over WPIX, which is the Daily News' station. Yesterday this station dropped a weekly running of old Charlie Chaplin films upon receipt of a letter from the Hudson County Catholic War Veterans. Now it will be interesting to see if Mr. Powers, the fearless champion of fair play, says something about the yielding to this crude and bigoted piece of un-American pressure.

Cookie Comes Back to Brooklyn

COOKIE LAVAGETTO is coming back to the Dodgers as a coach, and inevitably the news recalls a quick pleasant memory of what is still to you, and many others, the most exciting moment in all baseball history, the two out ninth inning pinch hit double which won a World Series game from the Yanks in 1947.

That was Lavagetto's last big league series. Glory doesn't last long in the business of baseball. The next spring the veteran third sacker was cut loose. He wound up playing for Oakland, his home town. When Charley Dressen's Oakland team won the Pacific Coast League pennant this summer, the 36-year-old Lavagetto was a part-time regular who helped with a solid .288 batting average.

Now Dressen has been named Dodger manager, and has tapped Lavagetto for a job as coach in the ballpark where he gained fame. It's all highly accidental but it's still nice when a former player winds up with the team he played for. Dressen, predicting a managerial future for Cookie, says he knows the game thoroughly, and in his quiet way is very helpful to youngsters.

Of those who played in that famed 1947 World Series game, Lavagetto will still find Reese, Robinson, Hermanski, Edwards, Furillo and Eddie Miksis, who carried the winning run over the plate. Eddie Stanky, for whom Lavagetto pinch hit, is now with the Giants, Dixie Walker is a minor league manager.

Do you remember that game? The Yanks were leading in the Series two games to one. It was a Friday at Ebbets Field, ninth inning, two out. The Yanks led 2-1. Bill Bevens, a second string pitcher, was just one out away from the first no-hit game in World Series history.

The last gasp inning began with Edwards flying to Lindell in left field. One out. Furillo walked, Bevens' ninth pass, and little Al Gionfriddo went in to run for Carl. Jorgenson popped a foul for the second out and everyone was ready to head for the exits, fascinated with the no-hit prospect, gloomy with the virtual loss of the Series. Reiser batted for Casey. On the third pitch Gionfriddo lit out for second, barely sliding in ahead of Berra's high throw. The game almost ended right there instead of turning upside down a moment later. In the dressing room afterward little Gionfriddo told me "You know something? I slipped when I started and all they way I kept telling myself oh you fool you're cooked, but I dove like mad and guess I just made it."

With this steal Reiser was intentionally passed to get away from the long ball threat. Eddie Miksis, long-legged 20-year-old sub, was sent in to run for him. It was Stanky's turn to bat. He hadn't done much this series. There was a moment's pause, then out of the dugout ambled Lavagetto. It was one decision nobody could ever second guess Burt Shotton on!

Lavagetto had been the forgotten man of the Series. He was well past his peak after serving four years in the Navy. He had a two-day growth of beard, and the call to hit took him by such surprise that he had to be nudged twice before he grabbed a bat. He had been sitting on the front concrete step of the dugout with the same heartick, intent last gasp rooting that filled the park. Oldest man on the team, he was the only one who predated 1941 with Brooklyn.

Cookie missed the first pitch. A rusty old pinch-hitter. Baseball history about to be made. No-hitter lead already being pounded out on typewriters. He hit the next pitch. It was high and outside, he later said. It went out to right field, not the place Cookie usually hit. Nobody was sure for a moment. Tommy Henrich was racing over from right center along the base of the wall, everyone was running with two out. There was a gradually

WORKER Sports

New York, Friday, December 2, 1950

BONUS RULE KILLED, ALL CAN BE FARMED

COURTSTUFF

Brooklyn College got back on the winning path Wednesday night beating Yeshiva 64-47. Little DiTomaso scored twenty . . . Fordham opened up beating Wagner 85-64, with 6-8 Carlson scoring 21, and little Tommy Breslin, a really good player, hitting 19 . . . Manhattan romped over Brooklyn Polytech 71-33 in preparation for the Garden opener prelude to the CCNY-Missouri against Siena tomorrow night. Touted soph McGowan scored 14, big soph center Kellogg scored eight. The regulars weren't in long.

Columbia, favored by many to cop the Ivy, belted Amherst by the impressive score of 79-38, and that without regular Al Stein. Azary, working out of the bucket, led with 17. Soph Molinas looked good scoring nine and handling himself well . . . Yale, not figured on, lifted some eyebrows by its 70-40 score over Rutgers, which is usually no court pushover. The Elis have a couple of real ballplayers in Weber, who scored 25, and McHugh, who was supposed to put them over the top last year as a soph but was out with injuries . . . Another Ivy team Princeton, beat Lafayette, a CCNY foe to be, 56-45.

Kansas State followed its victory over Ohio State with an even more impressive win over Purdue, 60-44. Ohio State surprised with a win over well rated Butler. Notre Dame opened by beating Franklon of Indiana 67-44, throwing a soph in Lewinski who scored 19. They meet NYU here later as usual.

On the pro front, the staggering Knicks lost another out West, the Lakers doing it 84-62. Zaslofsky was high with 15.

Kansas, which plays St. Johns here next Tuesday night, romped over Iowa State 56-38. Phog Allen thinks he has it again. Center Lovelette, 6-9 importee from Indiana, is the big gun . . . Oklahoma, looking better and better, routed Texas 49-35 and even more impressive, Oklahoma A&M served notice it'll be up there in tourney contention again by whipping strong D Paul 60-53. Oklahoma plays CCNY here, A & M meets LIU.

An early notion of what an all soph local team would look like at the conclusion of the season would be Solomon of NYU, Hill of CCNY, Kellogg of Manhattan, McGowan of Manhattan and Belo-

deepening roar. Suddenly the game was over. The ball hit up on the wall over Henrich's desperate leap, kicked away from Tommy, two runs were in, the Dodgers won, 3-2. The Yanks stood there, unable to comprehend or move. At home plate Miksis, who scored the winning run, just lay on the plate and kicked first one leg and then the other into the air. Then he threw his hat away. Then he stood up and just hollered in the inexpressible ecstasy of the moment.

Dark, thin-faced Harry Lavagetto was being pummelled wildly by teammates around second base and with head down was rushed to the dugout to escape the hysterical fans jumping onto the field.

In the dressing room I remember him sitting in front of the locker with a towel around his middle and a lot of reporters yelling at him. Once he said jovially, "It's all in a day's work," and this silly thing was assiduously noted down at once by reporters waiting impatiently for anything to put quotation remarks around.

He didn't have much more to say. It was all too close, too overwhelming. Finally he thought of something and smiled happily. "First thing I did was put in a call to my wife in Oakland," he said. "I had a son last week. She said she heard it on the radio and she was yelling over the phone."

What a day. What a pleasant memory, especially for Dodger fans. Never mind who won the Series. That day forever belongs to Brooklyn—and Lavagetto.

Welcome back, Cookie!

Minors End Ineffective Rule—Bucs Can Keep Pettit Out, Brooks Farm Two

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 7.—The minor leagues finally wiped baseball's bonus rule off their books today, setting in motion a vast reshuffle of players as soon as the majors approve the action in their meetings next week.

Elimination of the rule by the majors now is a mere formality, for it was the big league club owners who were against it right along.

Under the rule, kid ballplayers given more than \$6,000 for signing big league contracts had to be frozen with those clubs as benchwarmers. The rule would not allow a bonus player to remain in the minors more than one season.

Most of the players listed officially as bonus boys in the majors may now be sent down to the minors for the additional seasoning they so sorely need. These probably will include such high-priced players as catcher Frank House of Detroit and pitcher Johnny Antonelli of the Braves. The Dodgers can lay off such undeveloped deadwood as Wayne Belardi and Billy Loes.

Other players who have made the grade as bonus boys and who will not be affected because they have become established big leaguers are pitchers Robin Roberts, Curt Simmons and Bob Miller of the Phillies, pitcher Chuck Stobbs of the Red Sox, pitcher Bill McDonald of the Pirates, infielder Bill Serena of the Cubs, first baseman Luke Easter of the Indians, outfielder Lloyd Merriman of the Reds.

Pittsburgh will be happy. The \$100,000 prize package of the Pirates, Paul Pettit, had only a mediocre year as a rookie in New Orleans last season, and would have been forced to warm the bench in Pittsburgh next year, had not the rule been rescinded.

polsky of LIU. Followed by Felix of LIU, Eisner of NYU, Giancontieri of St. John.

And how will it be with the All Met this year, with CCNY presenting four must candidates in Roman, Warner, Layne and Roth, St. Johns with Zawoluk and McMahon, NYU with Becker and Seeman, LIU with White, Bigos, Upligen and Smith, Columbia with Azary . . . but this is premature.

One thing looks certain. The New York teams will turn in an exceptional intersectional record. Without exception, they are improved over last year—L. R.

KO Murphy Pick Over Beau Tonite

Light heavyweight Bob Murphy hopes that he, too, can use middleweight Jimmy Beau for a rocket-ride to a heavyweight title bout with Ezzard Charles.

Nick Barone did the trick on Oct. 13; and red-haired Murphy—southpaw knockout specialist from San Diego, Calif.—rates himself a better fighter than Syracuse Nick.

Murphy, 28, is slated for a 10-round bout with young Beau of New Canaan, Conn., at Madison Square Garden. Their managers claim it's a "battle of ugly ducklings" because all other prominent scrappers in their respective divisions are avoiding them as too tough.

Murphy, boasting a string of 10 straight knockouts, was favored at 2-1 to beat the 20-year-old Connecticut Negro fighter. However, Beau was well supported because of his own "perpetual-motion" prowess and because Murphy must pare down to 169 pounds.

In his New York debut, Murphy stopped light heavyweight Dick Wagner in the first round at St. Nicholas Arena.

SEE TIE FINISHES AS PROS WIND UP

If both the Giants and Cleveland win Sunday against the Eagles and Redskins, they will play off for the conference title at Cleveland, Dec. 17. The Giants will go to almost any end to escape that chilly date in the Brown's lakefront stadium. They plan to beat the Eagles and hope that Redskin quarterback Sammy Baugh will close out his 14th season with a flurry of touchdown passes against Cleveland at Washington.

In other league finales, the Chicago Bears will try to force a playoff in the National Conference by beating the Detroit Lions, Green Bay is at San Francisco, Baltimore at the New York Yanks, and the Cards at Pittsburgh. The Bears are a half-game behind the Los Angeles Rams, who have finished their regular schedule.

Flanagan Gets Ike After Beating Sandy

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Del Flanagan looked forward to a promised title fight with lightweight champion Ike Williams today after his stunning upset over featherweight king Sandy Saddler.

The unanimous decision at the expense of the usually hard-punching Saddler in the overweight bout boosted his undefeated string to 50 straight. It also bolstered the 22-year-old Flanagan's position as a top contender for Williams' crown.

Flanagan could thank a low blow by Saddler for his victory. The tussel would have ended in a draw had not the referee stripped Saddler of the seventh for landing a weak left under Flanagan's belt. Saddler had won the round on both judges and the referee cards before it was taken away from him.